

## Merriam Tops Sinclair in Final Poll Report

*Ballots Cast for Republican Candidate in Digest California Vote Total 90,060; Those Cast for Democrat Total 36,857*

THE eagerly-awaited final results in THE LITERARY DIGEST's Governorship poll in California appear in the table on this page.

As the table shows, the number of votes cast in the DIGEST poll was 144,533.

Of these ballots, 90,060, or 62.31 per cent. of the total, were cast for Frank F. Merriam, Republican, while 36,857, or 25.5 per cent. of the total, were cast for Upton Sinclair, Democrat, and 16,890, or 11.69 per cent. of the total, were cast for Raymond L. Haight, the Progressive-Commonwealth candidate.

A second table, printed on page 43 of this issue, analyzes the results in the DIGEST California poll by communities for the three leading candidates. Included are twenty-eight large and small communities representing every part of the State.

To say that the final figures in this DIGEST poll will interest the people of California would be to put it too mildly. The State is throbbing with excitement as the contest for the Governorship enters its final hours.

Californians have been talking politics and thinking politics, almost eating and drinking politics, ever since Mr. Sinclair, ex-Socialist and author of the "EPIC" plan, won the Democratic nomination for Governor on August 28.

It was for this reason, and because the whole country shares California's excitement over its race for the Governorship, that THE DIGEST decided to take a poll in that State. It mailed nearly 700,000 ballots to Californians of every class, occupation, and geographical section, asking each person



Wide World

Upton Sinclair

And meanwhile additional ballots came flowing from California to THE DIGEST until they reached the grand total of 144,533, an unusually heavy response for any unofficial poll, as all students of straw votes will perceive.

If the nation-wide reaction aroused by the figures from California in last week's issue of THE DIGEST was great, that aroused by the figures in this week's issue will be even greater. Last week's figures, after all, were merely preliminary. This week's figures are complete and final. These are the figures the country has been waiting for.

Mr. Merriam, it will be observed, has a majority of the ballots cast in all but two of the communities listed in the table on page 43 of this issue—Fresno and Sacramento. Neither Mr. Sinclair nor Mr. Haight has a majority in any of these communities in the table.

### Second and Final Report Literary Digest State-Wide Governorship Poll in California

| Candidates           | Party                         | Votes For | Percentage For |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Sam Darcy .....      | Communist .....               | 584       | 0.4            |
| Milen C. Dempster .. | Socialist .....               | 142       | 0.1            |
| Raymond L. Haight .. | Progressive-Commonwealth .... | 16,890    | 11.69          |
| Frank F. Merriam ..  | Republican .....              | 90,060    | 62.31          |
| Upton Sinclair ..... | Democrat .....                | 36,857    | 25.5           |
|                      |                               | 144,533   |                |

who received a ballot to indicate his or her choice for Governor among the five candidates.

Preliminary returns, showing Mr. Merriam in the lead, Mr. Sinclair second and Mr. Haight third, were published in the October 27 issue of THE DIGEST and created an instant sensation, not only in California, but throughout the nation.

Newspaper editors seized upon the figures and gave them prominent position in their news columns. Editorial writers volleyed and thundered, with the preliminary DIGEST figures as ammunition. Letters poured into THE DIGEST's offices in New York. Wherever two people met to discuss the political situation, they were sure to discuss THE DIGEST's California poll.

The community in which Mr. Merriam makes his strongest showing is Riverside, which casts 82.53 per cent. of its DIGEST ballots for him.

The community in which Mr. Sinclair is strongest is San Pedro, which casts 41.23 per cent. of its ballots for him.

The community in which Mr. Haight is strongest is Fresno, which casts 39.32 per cent. of its ballots for him.

As the two largest cities in the State, San Francisco and Los Angeles also deserve attention.

San Francisco gives Mr. Merriam 63.50 per cent. of its ballots, Mr. Sinclair 26.60 per cent., and Mr. Haight 8.91 per cent.

(Continued on page 43)



Charles Phelps Cushing

# Nation to Render Verdict on New Deal Next Week

*Election Will Be Featured by Many Interesting Gubernatorial and Senatorial Contests; American Legion Demands Bonus; Adverse Decision on Railroad Retirement Act Rendered*

THE national election of November 6 will be over and the American people will have rendered their verdict for or against the New Deal when the next issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST reaches its readers.

Among the many interesting contests for Governorships, described in detail in several earlier issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST, are the Philip La Follette-Schmedeman-Greene race in Wisconsin, the Lehman-Moses race in New York, the Cross-Alcorn race in Connecticut, the Curley-Bacon race in Massachusetts, and, particularly, the Merriam-Sinclair-Haight race in California. Last week, George Creel, a Democratic leader in California, revealed that he had withdrawn his support from Mr. Sinclair, who defeated him in the primary. He charged that Mr. Sinclair had reverted to his "EPIC" plan after agreeing to platform planks which modified it.

Among the many interesting contests for seats in the Senate, as has also been pointed out in previous issues, are the Robert La Follette-Callahan-Chapple race in Wisconsin, the Reed-Guffey race in Pennsylvania, the Donahey-Fess race in Ohio, and the Cutting-Chavez race in New Mexico.

Last week, the outstanding development on the national scene was President Roosevelt's address to the bankers. (see pages 7 and 40). Two other developments were the demand of the American Legion that veterans' adjusted compensation, or bonus, certificates be cashed at face value, and the decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court that the new Railroad Retirement Act is unconstitutional.

## A Newspaper Poll

An interesting product of the week, also, was the publication of incomplete results in a poll taken among newspapers of every State by the publication *Newsdom*. It showed that 461 of 566 Democratic newspapers reporting in the poll are in favor of the New Deal, that forty-five are in favor, in part, and that sixty are opposed; that eighty-nine Republican newspapers of 639 reporting are in favor of the New Deal, that ninety are in favor, in part, and that 460 are opposed; that 354 Independent newspapers of 751 reporting are in favor of the New Deal, that 128 are in favor, in part, and that 269 are opposed.

"Proof that newspaper editorial opinion is that of the readers thereof," *Newsdom* believes, "is clearly indicated by mathematical



MESS!

—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News



WHISPERING PALM GROWS LOUDER

—Duffy in the Baltimore Sun

comparison of the New Deal poll of editors and publishers tabulated by *Newsdom*, and the rechecked opinions of individuals listed by THE LITERARY DIGEST." The reference is to THE DIGEST's recent nation-wide, 65,000-ballot, "recheck" poll on the popularity of the Roosevelt Administration's acts and policies. The results of that poll appeared in the October 20 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Legion's bonus demand was voiced in the form of a resolution adopted, by a vote of 987 to 183, at the organization's annual convention, in Miami. The action was taken six days after President Roosevelt, in a speech at Roanoke, Virginia, appeared to adopt a definite, if indirect, stand against further payments to veterans at the present time. In the Roanoke speech, the President declared that in spending Federal funds "we must have due regard for the good credit of the Government," said that veterans already had received "many privileges not accorded to other citizens," and argued that the ex-soldiers of the World War "are better off, on the average, from the point of view of employment, and of annual income, than the average of any other great group of our citizens."

The Legion now joins hands with the Veterans of Foreign Wars in demanding the cashing of the bonus certificates. Many veterans have borrowed money from the Government on these certificates. The Legion's resolution recommended, for these cases, "cancellation of interest accrued, and refund of interest paid." It is estimated that the cost of the Legion's bonus proposals would exceed \$2,000,000,000, but the Miami resolution sought to justify this on the ground that the Government "is now definitely committed to the policy of spending additional sums of money for the purpose of hastening recovery from the present economic crisis."

The Railroad Retirement Act, subject of the adverse District of Columbia Court decision during the week, was passed in the closing days of the last Congress, and signed by President Roosevelt in June.

It provided that railroad employees sixty-five years old or more be retired, and that pensions be paid them from a fund contributed by railroad workers and owners alike. Workers were to contribute 2 per cent. of their wages; the management was to contribute twice as much. The first payments to the fund were to

be made on November 1.

Signing the bill, after some hesitation, President Roosevelt declared that it was "crudely drawn," and would require "many changes and amendments" at the 1935 session of Congress.

Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, referred to this statement in his decision against the Retirement Act, which was brought into the courts through a joint suit by 134 railroads. The chief points in the decision were that parts of the Act are confiscatory, and that, in it, Congress violated the Constitution by clothing itself with the power to regulate employees who are not engaged in interstate commerce.

## Press Comment

A note of approval ran through the bulk of newspaper comments on the decision. The Boston *Evening Transcript* found this "broad and salutary message" in it: "The country, as well as the Congress, is reminded that the Constitution is greater than the New Deal."

The *Deseret Evening News* of Salt Lake City observed: "The underlying motive of this Act was to push workers' pensions into the realm of government control. Unless the promised old-age pensions, and related social insurance, cover the field sufficiently, the movement for government-regulated industrial pensions will doubtless be vigorously pushed forward in spite of the present judicial setback."

The Dallas *Morning News* thought that "the Constitution being what it is, it is difficult to see how the Supreme Court can differ with the District of Columbia court."

"A great deal is made of this as an example of New Deal legislation," the Milwaukee *Journal* noted, but, as for itself, it thought that "there is little, if anything, fundamental to the future of social legislation in the decision."

# Press Sees Recovery Aided by Speech to Bankers

*The President's Proposal for an Alliance to Bring Back Better Times and the Response of Those Who Take Care of the Nation's Savings Are Equally Gratifying to Newspapers*

NEWS that President Roosevelt, after months of "estrangement," had reached an accord with the bankers of the country, was followed last week by a wave of editorial comment in which the prevailing note was that the event augured well for recovery. It was described variously as "a treaty of peace," "a reconciliation," and "burying the hatchet," after a year and a half of friction.

To the President's declaration that "the time is ripe for an alliance of all forces intent upon the business of recovery," the bankers, altho calling for the balancing of the budget at the earliest possible date, replied with a pledge of cooperation, and gave him an ovation.

It was in Constitution Hall, Washington, where 4,000 members of the American Bankers Association were meeting, that the exchange of courtesies took place. Before the session it had been feared that there might not be a reconciliation because of two previous speeches in which bankers struck back at critics in the Administration, and criticized the New Deal. But the President's address was a friendly consideration of the banking view-point, and the Association made "unexpectedly sweeping concessions to the Administration's view-point."

This was done in a short, simple speech by the Association's spokesman, Jackson E. Reynolds, President of the First National Bank of New York, who deplored the "misunderstanding" between bankers and the Administration as contributing to the country's ills. Mr. Reynolds's conciliatory gestures were in the form of three questions, the first of which acknowledged that either through private philanthropy, or public funds, the destitute, unfortunate, and unemployed, must be cared for.

The second asked whether the bankers might not be "in error in expecting too early a date" at which the budget would be balanced. The third asked whether the President should be expected to stabilize the dollar at this time, faced as he is with monetary instability abroad, and demands for inflation at home.

Then the President spoke. Asserting that "the Government, by the necessity of things, must be the leader, must be the judge of the conflicting interests of all groups in the community, including bankers," he added that the Government should assert that leadership "in encouraging not only the confidence of the people in the banks, but the confidence of the banks in the people."



Reunion in Washington

—Duffy in the Baltimore Sun

One part of his address which the bankers found reassuring was: "It is in the spirit of American institutions that wealth should come as the reward of hard labor of mind and hand." Another was that he would curtail the activities of governmental credit-agencies "as the banks and other private credit-agencies are themselves able and ready to take over these lending functions."

While additional large expenditures must be made for the relief of unemployment, he said: "I think we should all proceed in the expectation that the revival of business activity will steadily reduce this burden." A fourth point welcomed by his audience was that he was "glad to note the growing appreciation in other nations of the desirability of arriving, as quickly as possible, at a point of steadiness of prices and values," and "this objective of a greater steadiness we have constantly kept before us as our national policy."

## Excerpts From Editorials

Excerpts from editorials on the reconciliation between President Roosevelt and the bankers follow:

**New York Herald Tribune (Ind. Rep.)**—For a few fair words that will butter very few promises, once the election is over, the bankers surrendered a real opportunity to stand up for what they believe.

**New York Times (Ind. Dem.)**—It may be true that some of the expectations hung in advance upon the President's talk to the bankers were not fully met, yet there can be no doubt that he scored a great success.

**Newark Evening News (Ind.)**—Taken at face value, the rapprochement between President Roosevelt and the bankers is the harbinger of an era of better feeling. That feeling should militate for a speedier national recovery.

**Washington Post (Ind.)**—The President, in accepting the friendly expressions and offer of cooperation made by Mr. Reynolds on behalf of the bankers, has laid a foundation . . . for the recovery program.

**Hartford Times (Ind. Dem.)**—Altogether, we look upon the banking-governmental conference as a hopeful council, and a foundation of team-work, more than as a producer of concrete immediate action.

**Denver Post (Ind.)**—Those who had hoped President Roosevelt would make some definite statement, reassuring the nation, stimulating public confidence, and positively promising an early end to the riotous spending, and radical experimentation, of the New Deal were disappointed. Using the same number of words, no one could have said less than he did.

**Albany Knickerbocker Press (Ind. Rep.)**—We have faith to believe equally in the sincerity of the bankers, and in the sincerity of the President in this enterprise of closer cooperation.

**St. Paul Pioneer Press (Ind.)**—President Roosevelt's address was a friendly counsel to the bankers that the time is at hand to come out of the cyclone-cellar.

**Boston Evening Transcript (Ind. Rep.)**—No one can doubt that Mr. Roosevelt is turning to the Right, rather than to the Left. He wants to take the Government out of business. That much he says specifically. To that extent, at least, there is reassurance not alone to the members of the association to which the President spoke directly, but to all those citizens who have been disturbed, and rightly, by increasing Federal interference in matters of private, rather than public, concern.

**Milwaukee Journal (Ind.)**—President Roosevelt's statement means that the bankers will play ball, or the Government will take over—usurp, if they prefer the word—the field of the banks.

**Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)**—The address, while not as definite in its reply to the demand . . . for definite information concerning future monetary plans, will, in its logic, confidence, and determination, give further stimulus to recovery.

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### Following Through With the News

**Hauptmann Trial:** Bruno Richard Hauptmann, calm, well-dressed New York carpenter, extradited by New Jersey to face trial for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., pleaded "not guilty" in clear, ringing tones when arraigned at Flemington, New Jersey. At the request of his counsel, his trial was postponed until January 2. Press reports said that Dr. John F. Condon (Jafsie), who paid over the \$50,000 Lindbergh ransom, had identified Hauptmann as the receiver.

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**A Grandmother's Story:** After four weeks of technical testimony, the Insull jury, trying Samuel Insull, former utilities magnate, and sixteen codefendants, at Chicago, on charges of using the mails to defraud investors of \$100,000,000, heard the story of a white-haired grandmother, Mrs. Mary R. Jones. "We put a mortgage on the farm," to raise \$15,000, she said, and sent the money to one of Insull's companies to buy securities. Instead of the stock ordered, she received allegedly worthless stock in another Insull company.

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**Mooney:** Tom Mooney has asked the right to appear before the Supreme Court on the ground conviction was by perjured testimony.

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**First Lady and Ex-First Lady:** Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her predecessor as First Lady, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, sat together on the same platform at the convention of Girl Scouts in Boston last week without apparent recognition of each other. Rumors that they had not spoken flew about until finally squelched by Mrs. Roosevelt. "Why," she said, "I have just left Mrs. Hoover, and told her good-bye." Next day, at Buffalo, Mrs. Roosevelt established a precedent for Presidents' wives by taking an active part in a local political campaign. She upheld the candidacy of Mrs. Daniel O'Day, of Rye, New York, Democratic candidate for Representative-at-Large.

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**Anti-Lynching Protests:** Southern anti-lynching organizations sent a stream of protests to Washington demanding the punishment of those involved in the lynching of Claude Neal, Negro, at Marianna, Florida, last week. Charged with attacking and slaying Lola Cannidy, daughter of a white farmer, Neal was taken from the Brewton, Alabama, jail, brought across the State line to Greenwood, and killed.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Director of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, requested Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings's intervention under the Federal kidnapping law. W. W. Alexander, Executive Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, asked Department of Justice action on the ground that the lynching was an inter-state crime.

## Three Americans Win Nobel Medical Prize

*Drs. George R. Minot, William P. Murphy, George H. Whipple Again Receive Joint Recognition for Achievement*

Award of the 1934 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine to Dr. George R. Minot, Dr. William P. Murphy, and Dr. George H. Whipple was not the first time that these three American scientists have received joint recognition for their studies of liver treatment for pernicious anemia.

Four years ago Doctor Whipple and Doctor Minot shared the \$10,000 prize of *Popular Science Monthly* for the "current achievement of greatest public benefit." Doctor Minot and Doctor Murphy won the University of Edinburgh Cameron Prize the same year.

Altho Doctor Minot and Doctor Murphy collaborated for six years in Boston, the three men are now working independently.

Through inheritance and life study they are dedicated to science. Their immediate reaction to the honor, beyond being "flabbergasted," and "very happy," was that they could use the \$41,000, which they will divide, for further research.

While Doctor Minot was a Harvard student, he successfully diagnosed a baffling blood case upon which his father, Dr. James Jackson Minot, had called him into consultation. A member of the exclusive undergraduate clubs, Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1776, and the Yacht Club, he played golf, and cruised along the New England Coast. Since joining the Harvard Medical School faculty in 1915, he has spent his leisure strolling over the hills of Mt. Desert Island, sailing in Northeast Harbor, and cultivating roses in his Brookline garden.

Appropriately Doctor Minot received word of the Stockholm decision at the moment when he had apparently saved a patient's life by injecting the important liver extract into his system.

Doctor Whipple's father was Dr. Ashley Cooper Whipple of the Dartmouth Medical School. The son, born in 1878, entered Yale handicapped by poor health, but, before he finished, he had won his "Y" on the gymnasium team. He earned graduate honors in biology, and physiological chemistry. Since 1921, he has been Professor of Pathology and Dean at the School of Medicine and Dentistry at Rochester, New York.

The studies which led to the appreciation of liver as a food to promote hemoglobin, and blood-cell building, in the body, were begun by Charles W. Hooper, Frieda S. Robbins, and Doctor Whipple at the Hooper Foundation, University of California, in 1914.

"We wished to find out how the body builds up the red coloring matter of the blood (hemoglobin), and what materials could be utilized by the body," Doctor Whipple explained. "A great many food factors and drugs have been tested, and standardized. All of the work has been done with dogs, which are particularly suited to

these studies. At present, we are attempting to determine what elements in food are most useful in the body to build hemoglobin in experimental anemia."

### A. & P. and Labor at Odds

At the close of the business day last Saturday, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company paid off its 2,200 employees in Greater Cleveland, closed its 428 stores there, laid plans to transport the goods in its two warehouses to other cities, and indicated that it would leave the city permanently because of labor trouble.

Union labor had picketed the warehouses in a drive to organize all the company's employees. "We have a large stock of merchandise in our warehouses but are unable to deliver it to our stores," the company declared in full-page newspaper advertisements. "We have tried to treat our employees fairly," it added.

On the other hand, a union statement charged that the company had coerced and dismissed employees for joining organizations of their own choosing, and therefore had violated Section 7-A, the collective-bargaining provision of the NIRA. Organized labor held that "the action of this company in their threat to close their business in our city is only a further line of intimidation and coercion."

While Cleveland officials sought to bring the two sides to terms, labor trouble spread to A. & P. stores in Milwaukee and there were threats of a State-wide strike of butchers against the company in Ohio.

### Germany's Church Troubles

The resignation on October 26 of Dr. August Jaeger, Civil Administrator of Bishop Ludwig Mueller's Reich Church, was the second blow at the dictatorial Bishop overlord in two days. The first was when Chancellor Adolf Hitler postponed for a third time his reception of Bishop Mueller and the provincial Bishops of the Reich Church at which the Reich Bishop was to have taken his oath of loyalty to Herr Hitler. According to the Propaganda Ministry the Chancellor was ill—an explanation not taken seriously in view of the fact that Herr Hitler had received the French Ambassador the day before.

In any case, it has become an open secret, wrote a Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times*, that the Nazi Government has discovered no way out of the embarrassing situation in which it has been placed by the attempt of Doctor Mueller and his Civil Administrator, Doctor Jaeger, to unify the Protestant Church in high-handed fashion.

Doctor Jaeger resigned because of protests aroused by his use of police in crushing the independence of the Protestant churches of Wurttemberg and Bavaria.

# The Quest for More Speed on Earth and Aloft

*While the Air-Race to Australia Brought a Record, a Transport-Plane's Feat Also Is Significant; Italian "Crazy Boy's" Dash; Transcontinental Rail Run; the Piccards Go Up*

"I HAD no thought of a mad rush across the world," said Sir MacPherson Robertson, in Melbourne, last week, after his \$40,000 in cash (the prizes were payable in Australian pounds) and a gold trophy had been won by the British flyers, C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black. "I wanted to see the possibilities of better transport."

More significant to aviation than the 176-mile-an-hour flying speed which took the winners' De Havilland *Comet* over the 11,325-mile course from London to Melbourne in an hour under three days, halving the old record, was the performance of the followers-up.

K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll finished nineteen hours behind the leaders, altho their Douglas air-liner carried a crew of four, three passengers, and 30,000 letters, and flew 1,000 miles farther en route. They were favored by familiarity with the mountains and seas under them gained as pilots on the Amsterdam-Batavia (Java) run. Their feat prompted The Netherlands, which they represented, to order ten similar machines for the 9,025-mile Holland-East Indies service, longest in the world. The British Air Ministry also began negotiations for a Douglas air-liner for experiments.

## Americans Finish Third

Another transport, a Boeing, brought the Americans, Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn, to the goal two and a half hours behind the Netherlands. Lieut. Cathcart Jones and Ken Waller of Great Britain were fourth to arrive, still ahead of the old mark.

The three leading planes were alike in that they were twin-motored, low-winged craft, equipped with retractable gear, and controllable-pitch propellers. The British plane was patterned after the American, varying from the conventional De Havilland design.

Anthony H. G. Fokker, plane-builder, saw in the race assurance that with modern equipment, good ground organization, and skilled personnel, regular air-lines may be established immediately all over the world. More ominously, Leopold S. Amery, former First Lord of the Admiralty, told Nelson Day dinner-guests in London: "The lesson of the Melbourne air-race is that the Navy



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(Left to right) Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Parmentier, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Moll, Netherlands pilots and their wives, at Mildenhall, England, before the start of the England-to-Australia flight

should be equipped with the most powerful air-force, able to strike far inland."

Feasibility of such long-range transport was attested by the appearance and spirit of occupants of the Netherlands plane. They were neat and refreshed, having stopped at each designated air-port on the course. Sound-proofing in the basic design, and low-gear engines, reduced noise and vibration to the point where normal conversation was possible. Thea Rasche, passenger, rather than pilot, this time, reported that the trip had been "perfectly comfortable and excellent fun."

In contrast, Black and Scott landed disheveled, and deafened; disgruntled, and nervous. Some of their countrymen were shocked when word got back to England that Scott had found the ordeal, during which he had had only two hours' sleep, "lousy."

Altho the second and third speed prizes of \$6,000 and \$2,000 would be of little help in allaying the expenses of competing, there was a dramatic finish-fight for them. As Parmentier circled over the Albury radio station, 200 miles from Melbourne, the street-lights of the town were switched on and off to spell its name. Motorists sped to the local race-course and illuminated it with headlights. Not far behind, Turner and Pangborn were keeping a steady pace until they, too, lost time when a broken oil-line forced them down 400 miles out.

Of the twenty starters, several dropped out along the way, James and Amy Mollison, the only entrants to cover the 2,553-mile initial leg to Bagdad in one hop, and whose 200-mile-an-hour rate kept them in the lead as far as Karachi, India, were

halted at Allahabad by motor-trouble. H. D. Gilman and J. Y. C. Baines were burned to death when their plane crashed in Italy.

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian ocean trail-blazer, prevented from reaching the Mildenhall air-port in time to check in, meanwhile headed away from Australia on a flight to Oakland, California, 7,365 miles away. With Capt. P. G. Taylor, he flew first to the Fiji Islands, where high tides delayed his take-off.

While planes were reducing, to a matter of days, the run to Melbourne, which, by

steamship, takes five weeks, speed was in the air, and on the ground, elsewhere.

Francesco Agello darted over Lake Garda, Italy, at a speed greater than any man ever has traveled, and the Union Pacific's stream-line aluminum flyer set a transcontinental rail-record. The Italian "crazy boy's" secretly remodeled seaplane made 440 miles an hour, breaking its own previous mark of 423 miles.

## "Coasting" Along the Hudson

The bullet-shaped six-car train, pulled by a 900-horse-power Diesel engine, shot from Los Angeles to New York, a run which normally takes eighty hours, in fifty-six hours and fifty-five minutes. From Cheyenne to Omaha it sustained an eighty-four-mile-an-hour speed, and covered one measured two-mile stretch in one minute. Matt Weinstock, of the Los Angeles *Illustrated Daily News*, one of the passengers, reported that the train never was more than five minutes off at any scheduled stop, and that "we had to coast all the way down the Hudson to keep from going right on through Grand Central."

Of the week's performers, only Jean Piccard and his wife were not striving for a record of any kind. When they took their balloon ten miles up into the stratosphere from Detroit, and landed, eight hours later, on a farm near Cadiz, Ohio, they merely were studying cosmic rays, carrying mail for philatelists, and taking their mascot turtle, Fleur de Lys, for a ride. Fog prevented them from telling their direction, and Professor Piccard sprained his ankle in landing, but the instruments were undamaged, and valuable calibrations were made.

# Topics of the Day

**Not Even an Asp Could Be as Deadly** A too-close inspection of popular histories frequently results in the destruction of long cherished concepts. It is a depressing business. Who has not been sorry to learn that the Pilgrims did not actually land on Plymouth Rock, or that the story of the Liberty Bell, and its cracking, or the first Day of Independence, are myths?

Almost as disappointing is the latest revelation of the kind which comes from Howard Carter, the American who, with the late Earl of Carnarvon, found and excavated Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb. He was asked, as he left, recently, for archeological work in Egypt, whether he expected to find the tomb of Cleopatra.

"There are several Egyptian queens of that name," he said. "The only real proof that the famous Cleopatra existed is a brief reference to her in Plutarch's 'Lives.'"

Not even an asp could be as deadly.

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**Luxury Spending, Sign of Hard Times** One learns with initial surprise that, despite the depression, the greatest number of pleasure vessels in the history of American yachting now are registered with the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. But, then, other surprises of the sort come to mind, and one remembers that luxury spending in hard times is no phenomenon. A craving for diversion is a product of any period of insecurity.

Usually, to be sure, it finds a less-expensive outlet, as in the craze for miniature golf which swept the country three years ago. But that merely is because, for every person who can squeeze out the money for a yacht, there are tens of thousands to whom a quarter's worth of entertainment represents an equivalent extravagance.

The number of registered yachts has increased by one per cent. since June 30, 1933, and now totals 3,776. The principal increase, as might be expected, was in motor-yachts. Steam and sailing yachts show a decrease of eight for each type.

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**Cleanliness Next To Godlessness** "Next, Please?" In Soviet Russia, an outstanding industrial manager of the U.S.S.R. journeyed all the way from Siberia to report to his chief at Moscow, but was refused admission because he was unshaven. Two of the Soviet Union's most famous humorists, the Tour Brothers, used the incident in a satirical article, in which, thinly veiled by comedy, it was indicated that the time had come for the Soviet proletariat to begin to give attention to habits of personal tidiness and good manners.

The satirists told workers that it had been decided long ago that it was not counter-revolutionary to wear a clean collar. To the conservative reader who might suspect that a new code was being proposed to produce cleanliness, and better manners, the Tour Brothers admitted that such was their actual intention.

So it would seem that the cartoonists' typical Bolshevik Russian, with uncropped, spiky beard, and disheveled hair, is doomed to extinction. Also, in view of the Soviet Government's official stand on religion, perhaps an old English saying should be adapted to read: "Cleanliness is next to godlessness."

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**An Election That May Mean Nothing** A candidate who does not expect to assume office even if he wins is a phenomenon even in the peculiar political campaign now drawing to a close. Nebraska has two such candidates.

Richard C. Hunter, Democrat, is opposing J. H. Kemp, Republican, for an unexpired term in the United States Senate which ends on January 3, 1935, the day the next Congress opens shop. Unless President Roosevelt calls Congress into special session between Election Day and January 3, therefore, neither Mr. Hunter nor Mr. Kemp will take the seat in the Senate to which, theoretically, one or the other will be entitled after November 6.

Unfortunately, the Associated Press dispatch which described this phenomenon did not go into sufficient detail. Are Mr. Hunter and Mr. Kemp making a fight of it? If so, are they campaigning along the usual lines? Or are they seizing their shining opportunity to disregard the rules, defy all precedents, and delight the country with original public statements about like this: "Vote for me, and you waste your vote. If I am elected, I will do, and can do, nothing whatever for you. It would be futile for me to stand for anything, since no one cares what I stand for. The most I can say for myself is that my opponent can say no more. It will mean about \$1,700 in salary to me if I am elected, and \$1,700 would be nice to have. But there is no reason on earth why you should award it to me, or why you shouldn't, either."

\* \* \* \*

**Justice Prevails Over Politics** Police Judge Louis Hart, of Williston Park, Long Island, has an idea about the scales of justice which deserves circulation.

A traffic violator recently was brought before him for an offense which usually draws a \$2 fine. On learning, however, that several Democratic politicians had interceded for the defendant, he raised his fine to \$5. The judge is a Democrat.

**A British Admiral, Not Very Original** That the Germans make great soldiers every one knows, including the Germans. That the Japanese make great soldiers, no one denies, certainly not the Japanese. That the Americans make great soldiers no one needs to be told, above all, no American. Every nation in existence, apparently, is convinced that its warriors are superior to the warriors of any other nation.

Vice-Admiral George K. Chetwode, a good Englishman, believes England's warriors are the world's best. "The English people descended from a unique stock," he says, "and, as a result, are the finest fighting race known."

And so they may be. It would be as difficult to prove that the English are the finest fighting race as to prove that they aren't, and it is questionable whether the end-product would be worth the effort, in any case. Probably it is well enough for Vice-Admiral Chetwode, a fighting man, to believe that the fighting men in his country's service are without peer on earth. But the point to be made here is that his statement lacks originality. It is not news when a citizen of any country calls his nation unrivaled on the field of war. It might be news if he didn't.

\* \* \* \*

**A New Way to Cope With Relief Task** The home of the Venerable Bede, Jarrow-on-Tyne, near Newcastle, is in such desperate straits from the depression that Surrey, a relatively prosperous shire across the Thames from London, has decided to adopt it. Of Jarrow's 13,000 population, 65 per cent. is unemployed. It is "the worst-hit town" in England.

Surrey's voluntary parenthood, which has been commended by the King, will be undertaken with British thoroughness. Sir John Jarvis, High Sheriff, has worked out a plan of adoption, and posted an appeal for funds to more than 50,000 households, 500 churches and civic organizations in his county.

The program includes repair and decoration of Jarrow homes, construction of a town swimming-pool and park, equipment of children's playgrounds, the laying-out of a sports-field, and establishment of new industries to take the place of those destroyed by the depression. Money and material will be supplied from the Surrey funds, and the people of Jarrow will do the work. Other counties are being asked to extend similiar aid to other stricken communities.

Humanitarians the world over will watch with interest this experiment in community neighborliness. It may suggest to some American communities a better way of meeting the problem of relief than simply passing it to the central authority.

## At the Observation Post

*Whether One Regards the Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan as a "White Rabbit" or an Inspiration, the Discussion It Is Evoking Concerns a Reform Which Merits Consideration*

**E**XPOSE the human imagination to the sun of Southern California, and matchless is the resultant fertility. Visions come to flower overnight; cults spring up, and scatter their seeds across the Continent. While, elsewhere, Perfect Ideas may sprout once in a generation, or a century, there the harvest is profuse and perennial.

All this, of course, is an old story, but it is worth recalling in light of this year's crop, which has established a record. Out of Los Angeles County, alone, have come the "EPIC" of Upton Sinclair, which has riveted the attention of the country on his campaign for Governor; the Utopian Society, a secret organization devoted to the orderly extinction of the profit system, and the Townsend Plan for old-age pensions.

To date "EPIC," with a candidate for high office as its parent and sponsor, naturally has held the center of the stage. But, unless Sinclair is elected Governor of California, which now seems doubtful (as suggested by THE DIGEST's poll), it probably will have to yield in point of interest to one of its rivals. The far more likely candidate, at least for the immediate future, is the Townsend Plan. For altho the Utopian Society, if George Creel is right, has gained more than 500,000 members, and established itself in fifteen States, its spread has been as nothing compared with that of the gospel according to Doctor Townsend. Every State in the Union now has its Townsend Clubs (in California there are more than 200 of them) while several million citizens have signed petitions insisting that their Congressmen put the plan on the Federal statute-books as soon as they meet.

### What Townsend Plan Is

The Plan is sponsored by the Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., with headquarters in Long Beach, California, Doctor Townsend's home-town. An official pamphlet describing the Plan has won such a prodigious circulation at twenty-five cents a copy that no lack of funds is in sight to pay an office-staff of fifty persons. Says this pamphlet:

"Have the National Government enact legislation to the effect that all citizens of the United States, man or woman, over the age of sixty years, may retire on a pension of \$200 a month on the following conditions:

"1. That they engage in no further labor, business, or profession, for gain.



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### For a Brighter Sunset

—Chamberlain for King Features Syndicate, Inc.

"2. That their past life is free from habitual criminality.

"3. That they take oath to, and actually do, spend, within the confines of the United States, the entire amount of their pension, within thirty days after receiving same.

"Have the National Government create the revolving fund by levying a general sales tax; have the rate just high enough to produce the amount necessary to keep the Old Age Revolving Pensions Fund adequate to pay the monthly pensions.

"Have the act so drawn that such sales tax can only be used for the Old Age Revolving Pensions Fund."

Such, in brief, is what Mark Sullivan has called "the new 'white rabbit' now racing over the country." These claims are made for it:

That it will bring security and comfort to 8,000,000 oldsters.

That, through their retirement, it will make room in gainful occupation for 8,000,000 youngsters.

That the compulsory spending of \$200 a month by each one of 8,000,000 consumers will provide an enormous stimulus to industry and employment.

That the resultant high wages will dwarf the tax burden for the remainder of the population.

That the provision excluding the criminal will go far to solve the crime problem.

That "humanity will be forever relieved from the fear of destitution and want," and, hence, "brotherly love and tolerance will

blossom into full flower, and the genial sun of human happiness will dissipate the dark clouds of distrust and gloom, and despair."

Little wonder that this glowing prospectus, and the mighty acclaim of its reception, should have put Mr. Sinclair's nose out of joint. His "EPIC" plan proposes a beggarly old-age pension of \$50 a month, to be paid from the State Treasury. Here is a promise of four times this amount to come from the Treasury at Washington. "It would only take money away from able-bodied young people, and give it to a group of old persons," Sinclair has said of it. "It would impose an exorbitant sales tax which the masses would find it impossible to pay."

Meanwhile, his Republican opponent, Acting Governor Merriam, has espoused the Townsend Plan, no doubt because he was glad of the chance to out-Upton Upton with a scheme for whose enactment, as California's Chief Executive, he would have no responsibility.

Dr. Francis Everett Townsend is an elderly physician who emigrated, fourteen years ago, from the little town of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, to the land of eternal sunshine. He has had charge of caring for the indigent sick of Long Beach, and it was from his intimate observation of their misery that he evolved the plan.

No one can doubt the sincerity of the emotion that inspired it, and few, probably, will question the need for some form of social pension, or insurance, which removes from old age the depressing factor of economic insecurity.

What the critics of the Townsend Plan deplore is not its aims, but its extravagance. They point to the fact that to pay 8,000,000 eligibles \$200 a month would require an outlay of \$19,200,000,000 a year, or a quarter of the entire income of the country in 1929, and a half of what it had sunk to in 1932. They regard as a fallacy the notion that because the pension-money would be spent as fast as it was received, its constant return would replenish the source from which it was received. A nation's income may be expressed in money, but, in reality, it consists of goods subject to consumption. The rapid spending of \$19,200,000,000 by non-producers would not replace the goods it bought, but merely boost, beyond belief, the prices of all goods.

However, whether one considers the Townsend Plan a "white rabbit," or an inspiration, it concerns a reform which deserves all the discussion it can get.

W.M.H.

# They Stand Out From the Crowd

**Dorothy Arzner**, Hollywood's first woman film-producer under contract, is about thirty-four, middle-sized, slender, with short dark hair. Born in San Francisco, she attended school in Los Angeles, and entered the University of Southern California, intending to study medicine. The War intervened, and she joined the volunteer ambulance-drivers' corps, but was barred from going to France because she was only seventeen. The corps director introduced her to William de Mille, who gave her a job in his film outfit. Thereafter she climbed rapidly.

She was codirector five years ago of "Paramount on Parade" and, in 1932, directed "Nana." Good health, she says, is the chief reason for her success. She rides horses, swims, and plays tennis.

**John Cromwell Lincoln** is one of a handful of men who have pioneered in the development of welding, an art which, in the last few years, has made obsolete nearly all of the older methods of metal fabrication. To-day, practically everything is constructed with the aid of welding, from automobile bodies to thousand-mile pipe-lines. For his part in developing the science, Lincoln recently was awarded the Samuel Wylie Miller medal of the American Welding Society. He was born sixty-eight years ago in Ohio, was an associate of Charles F. Bush, inventor of the arc-light, and established the first school for training welding operators, in 1917, with the aid of the Government.



Wide World



## What's the Name, Please?

**Reis**—l. e. (N. Y. Univ.)—not *rice*, but *reece*.

**Scheyer**—l. t. (Washington State)—*shy'er*.

**Tomsheck**—l. g. (Oregon State)—*tom'check*.

**Pojman**—c. (Notre Dame)—*poy'-man*.

**Bevan**—r. g. (Univ. of Minnesota)—rimes with *seven*.

**Olejniczak**—r. t. (Univ. of Pittsburgh)—*ole'nigh-zak*.

**Mini**—r. e. (Annapolis)—same as Mickey's wife: *Minnie*.

**Blower**—q. (Univ. of California)—rimes with *flower*.

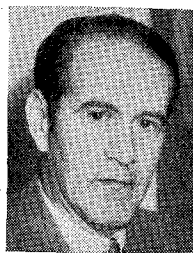
**Maentz**—l. h. (Leland Stanford)—rimes with *tents*.

**Aug**—r. h. (Univ. of Michigan)—as if spelled *owg*.

**Maniaci**—f. b. (Columbia)—*mah-nee-ah'chee*.

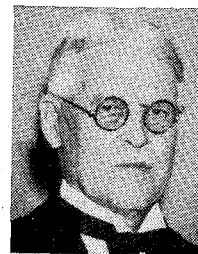
—Frank H. Vizetelly.

**Oswaldo Aranha**, new Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, has a reputation as a fast thinker and hard worker whose conversations are staccato and short. Customarily a neat dresser, he occasionally pops forth in a baggy outfit. One of his hobbies is horse-racing; until recently he was coproprietor of one of Brazil's largest stables. He was active in the fight that overthrew Brazil's conservative government in 1930.



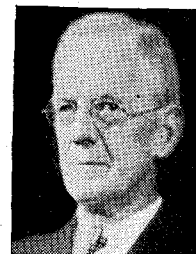
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**Dr. Andrew E. Douglass**, an astronomer, is also the world's foremost authority on reading dates by means of tree-rings. His original calendar of tree-rings, brought to completion in 1929, was made of Arizona pines, and sets in sequence the rings of these trees representing dates from the seventh century A.D. down to the era of Spanish exploration. By it the age of many Arizona pueblo dwellings has been determined. Since he established this new branch of science, his coworkers have become so numerous that a little magazine, *The Tree Ring Bulletin*, has recently been started for exchange of data, Doctor Douglass contributing the first editorial. He is director of the Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona.



Acme

**John Stewart Bryan**, one of Virginia's most gifted sons, has been inaugurated nineteenth President of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, second oldest college in America. Sixty-three and over six feet tall, he has achieved distinction in law, journalism, education, and philanthropy. He was Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association fifteen years, a member of its board for many years, and president of the organization from 1926 to 1928. He also is a member of the code authority for daily newspaper publishers. For two years he served as president of the Community Chests and Councils, Inc. At his inauguration, Doctor Bryan conferred the LL.D. degree upon President Roosevelt.



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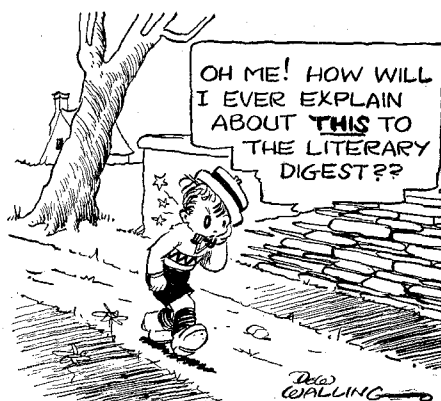
**Dow Walling**—Born in Bellingham, Washington, in 1902. Spent most of boyhood on farm near Bellingham. Do not remember when I didn't have a desire to draw. Never studied art. Boyhood ambitions, besides being a cartoonist, were to be an actor, scientist, song-writer, wrestler, musician, and magician.



Dow Walling

Carried paper route as boy. Worked lumber-camps, sawmills, and harvest-fields. Cub reporter on Bellingham *Herald* (where my first cartoons were published).

## Comics—And Their Creators



Drawn for The Literary Digest

Skeets

Staff artist on Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* while attending University of Washington. Stroke of first Washington varsity crew to win the annual Inter-collegiate Poughkeepsie Regatta (1923).

Six feet, two-and-a-half inches tall, and weigh 195 pounds. Came to New York in 1925. Sold drawings to *College Humor*, *Life*, *Judge*, and other publications. Always wanted to draw a kid strip, and, in 1932, the New York *Herald Tribune*, for which *Skeets* was created, gave me first opportunity.

In my mind *Skeets* lives in Bellingham—my home-town. I feel that Bellingham, an average-sized town in America, typifies the home-town of the average boy. I attempt to make *Skeets* human, rather than funny.

## News and Comment From the National Capital

*The New Mexico Political Campaign, a Struggle Between Two "Outlander Baronies" Which Overrides Party-Lines, May Come to Have Significance in Next Presidential Election*

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in this political campaign, is confronted by at least two potential rivals. Should Upton Sinclair win the Governorship of California, and the New Deal fall short of the Leftward swing in the next two years, he might be the choice of the radicals for the Presidency in 1936. President Roosevelt, if he chose to seek a second term, might have to meet Sinclair in the Democratic National Convention, and, if successful there, again in the general election. Should Senator Bronson Cutting win reelection to the Senate from New Mexico this year despite the President's failure to reciprocate his help of two years ago, Senator Cutting not only would become a Republican Presidential possibility for 1936, but he would, it is expected, try to take the leadership of an insurgent radical bloc in Congress this winter.

No less a personage than the daughter of Mark Hanna has come to the aid of the President in his strange encounter with Senator Cutting. She would not look at it in exactly that way, but that is the effect. The New Mexico political campaign is a struggle between two "outlander baronies" which has overridden party-lines in the State, and may come to have distinct national significance. One is the Santa Fé barony headed by Senator Cutting, New York rich man's son, Harvard graduate, Phi Beta Kappa scholar, and newspaper owner. The other is the Albuquerque barony headed by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin Simms.

### A Fight for Control

Baroness of Albuquerque is Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms. She is the daughter of Mark Hanna, widow of Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, former Member of Congress from Illinois in her own right, and is the wife of Albert Gallatin Simms, former Member of Congress from New Mexico, and Senator Cutting's hostile successor as member of the Republican National Committee from that State. Mrs. Simms holds a large part of the Hanna and McCormick fortunes. She married Mr. Simms, himself well-to-do, and retired to New Mexico with him after her defeat for Senator from Illinois in 1930.

The fight for control of New Mexico is a fight between the wealth of these two baronies, with the populace standing back in delight at the prospect of a new prosperity. Mr. Cutting is running for reelection



© Underwood



Keystone

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, and Senator Bronson Cutting

on the Republican ticket. If some of his supporters are to be believed, he is sore over the President's failure to come to his assistance, but, nevertheless, avoiding needless irritations by holding his tongue on that score. The Simmses, despite the head of the house being on the Republican National Committee, are backing the Democratic Senatorial nominee, Representative Dennis Chavez. In that respect they find themselves aligned, in effect, with President Roosevelt, on the one hand, and with the Democratic conservatives of the State, on the other. Also, they find themselves working shoulder to shoulder with John J. Dempsey, and with James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Dempsey, one-time vice-president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is a transplanted Tammany politician who is an old friend of Mr. Farley. Having drifted to New Mexico, he became the Roosevelt pre-convention leader in the State, and the NRA director in New Mexico. He also took charge of the emergency housing program. Through Representative Chavez and Senator Hatch, in Washington, Mr. Dempsey has distributed thousands of Federal jobs in the relief-agencies of the State. More important, at the moment, than any other single Democratic politician in the State, it was Mr. Dempsey who persuaded the Roosevelt Administration to support Representative Chavez, rather than Senator Cutting.

Hence, of the three insurgent Republicans who bolted their party to support Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, Senator Cutting became the only Roosevelt outcast. But the two others, Senator Johnson, of California, and

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, having received the Presidential blessing, are doing what they can to save their less favored brother.

Senator Cutting made it easy for the President to draw the line against him. While he opposed the Administration on few more issues than did his colleagues of the Insurgent Republican Wing, he was more positive about it. In the attack on the President's veto of the veterans' compensation bill, Senator Cutting was savage. The President's popularity in New Mexico, however, is suggested by the fact that none of the candidates is hitting at him, or at the New Deal.

In the developing of the strange political situation, the New Deal is eliminated as an issue. With Mr. Cutting capturing the Republican nomination despite his desertion of two years ago, he is making his appeal to the liberals—"radicals," his opponents call them—of both parties. Representative Chavez, bearing the personal indorsement of President Roosevelt, and standing squarely on the New Deal, is making his appeal to conservatives. Put to it to choose between Cutting and Chavez, the Conservative Republicans, or most of them, have gone over to the Democrat. The Simms barony realizes that it must beat Cutting to hold any substantial political prestige in the State. It has failed to make John Simms, brother of Albert, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

### Party-Lines Mean Little

Party-lines, it will be seen, mean little in this fight. Cutting, going to New Mexico for his health years ago, originally engaged in politics on the Democratic side. Because the Governor who appointed him to the Senate seven years ago was a Republican, he is running for reelection, to-day, as a Republican. Yet two years ago, he resigned from the Republican National Committee rather than support Mr. Hoover.

Originally, Mr. Simms was a Democrat, and continued in that party until 1928, when he switched over to support Mr. Hoover against Alfred E. Smith. He was elected to Congress as a Republican, and, in the subsequent session, in which both were members of the House, he met Mrs. McCormick. He did not run for reelection in 1930, and, following Mrs. McCormick's defeat for the Senate that year, the two were married and went to Albuquerque to live.

DIOGENES.

## Japan's Insistence on a Naval New Deal

*Her Demand for Parity and "Equality of Security" Believed to Dim Hopes for the London Naval Conference of 1935; British and American Views Contrasted*

**B**EGINNING a series of discussions to fix the basis for the Naval Conference of 1935 the Japanese delegates, Rear Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira, told the British and the American naval representatives separately last week practically what often had been foreshadowed:

In England, *The Manchester Guardian*, which has been hostile toward Japan ever since its Manchurian invasion, said that the Japanese demands as presented to the British in the Anglo-Japanese naval talks at No. 10 Downing Street involved a complete refutation of one of the strongest points of the United States, namely, "category limitation."

If the Japanese demands were "an irreducible minimum," *The Guardian* added, there could be no hope for the present talks, or future conferences. Officialdom in London was trying to suggest that the Japanese might relent, but *The Guardian* thought such a report "hardly squared with semiofficial confessions that it might be necessary, and, also, only just to Japan, to grant her tonnage parity, and get her to agree not to exercise her right to build up to it for a specific period."

### Hope of British Support

In Russia, the Moscow *Pravda* rebuked Japan for her insistence upon naval parity. Japan's strategic position in Far Eastern waters, according to this official Soviet organ, was already sufficiently strong "to constitute her the Power in complete control." Japan's superiority might be overcome "only if her competitors possessed a naval force considerably stronger than her own."

At the first session of the talks in London, the Japanese representatives were met by the British delegates, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, and Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The British were reported by a London correspondent of the *New York Times* as asking many questions, but, when questioned themselves, did not commit themselves to anything at that early stage in the proceedings. Nevertheless, for some reason, the Japanese were said to have a feeling that the British were more friendly to them than the Americans, and that there was more chance of concessions from London to Tokyo than from Washington.

That would explain, perhaps, thought this correspondent, why the Japanese delegation insisted on keeping the discussions bilateral, instead of trying to present Japan's case to Britain in the presence of the Americans. It might also account for Japan's constant stressing of her willingness to accept a smaller size for battle-ships, which was the special desire of Great Britain, but not of the United States.

On the day following their talks with the British representatives, the Japanese delegates repeated to the American representatives, headed by Norman H. Davis and Admiral William H. Standley, the plans for

a new theory of naval limitation which they had outlined to the British.

The impression left on the American delegation by the morning's discussion was that the Japanese were feeling their way toward a completely new concept of regulating naval strengths, to be based not on the ratio system, but upon the principle, as yet vague, of "equality of security."

### The American View

The Japanese delegates were understood to have outlined to the Americans their demand for naval equality, and their desire for global tonnage limitation arrangements under which Japan could build any sort of ships, of any size, within a total tonnage allowance.

Mr. Davis was reported as being sure he knew what the Japanese wanted, even though they had submitted no written demands. But what he wanted to know above all, according to a London message to the *New York Times*, was whether Britain would oppose Japan's claims or give in to them. The Americans were said to have "all too much reason for fearing the British would let Japan have her way." Although the British disliked the Japanese naval policy, it was stated, they were inclined to think that almost any kind of treaty would be better with Japan inside it than no treaty at all, with Japan launching an unrestricted naval building race.

The Japanese had revealed enough to show they were determined to have absolute equality in naval tonnage with Britain and the United States, it was made known after they had had a technical discussion with experts of the British Admiralty. A high British official admitted gloomily that the negotiations were going to be "slow and difficult," and were going to require more than Oriental patience on the part of his Government.



In the (Not Very) Pacific Ocean  
—*Izvestia* (Moscow)

This was that Japan wanted to denounce the Washington Naval Treaty so as to get rid of the 5-5-3 ratio principle, and desired to acquire for herself naval parity with Britain and the United States. The Japanese in London were reported as being backed up by dispatches from Tokyo declaring in favor of placing Japan on equality with the other two Powers.

### Would Abrogate Treaty

Referring to an interview given by Rear Admiral Isoroku on his arrival in Seattle en route to England, the Tokyo *Yomiuri* noted with satisfaction that he made it clear Japan meant to notify Great Britain and the United States of her desire to abrogate the Washington Naval Treaty in a short time. Also, he said that Japan was ready with a disarmament plan based on the principle that the armaments in the possession of the Powers should be sufficient to insure their sense of national security, but not large enough to constitute a menace to other countries.

There was nothing new in what the Rear Admiral stated to the press in the United States, said the *Yomiuri*, and his declaration was in accord with the policy fixed by the Japanese Cabinet on September 7 last. The Japanese press estimated that notice of abrogation of the Treaty would be sent to Washington about November 10.

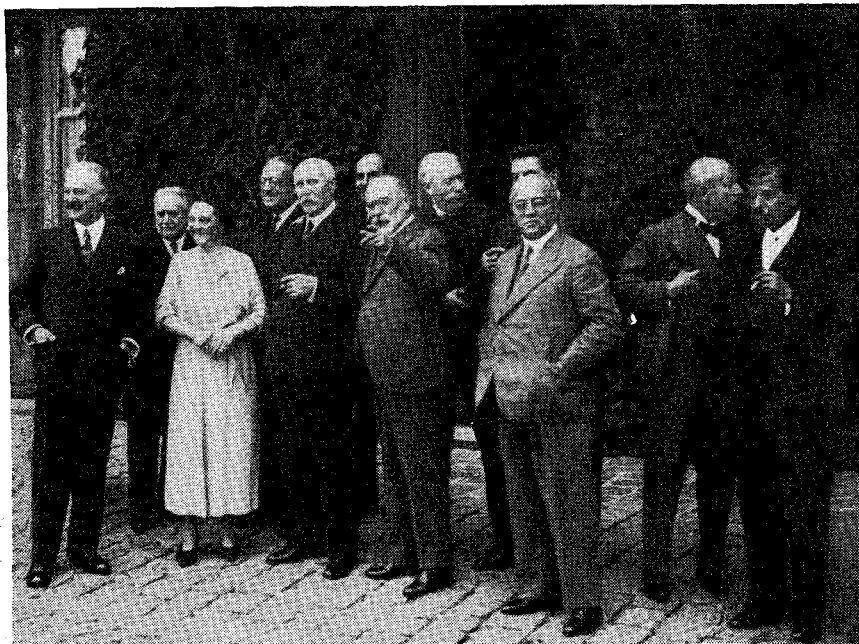


Water-Polo Match:  
America vs. Japan

—*Mucha* (Warsaw)

## Critical Days in France's Home Affairs

*Opposition to Premier Doumergue's Reform Project May Result in His Retirement if Program Is Rejected by Parliament*



Aene

Left to right: the first four are President Albert Lebrun, Premier Gaston Doumergue, Mme. Lebrun, André Tardieu. The lately assassinated Foreign Minister Jean-Louis Barthou is seen with upraised arm and pointing hand. Pierre Laval, his successor in the Foreign Office, is the last figure at the right

**P**remier Gaston Doumergue's plan for revising the French Constitution, first announced in a radio address at the end of September, aroused angry protests from Socialists and Liberals who denounced it as "pre-Fascism," and an effort to "throttle opposition."

More menacing still was the declared hostility of a majority group in the Senate, which regards its veto-power as the bulwark of democracy. The argument of the Senators was that it would be dangerous to give power to dissolve the Chamber to any single official because it might be abused, and used in party interests.

So Premier Doumergue decided that on November 3, three days before Parliament reassembled, he would present his case anew to the nation over the radio. The proposed form of major constitutional reforms offered by M. Doumergue was, first, that supreme authority in the Cabinet should be given to the Prime Minister under a new article in the Constitution.

Next, that the Prime Minister should have the right of dissolution of Parliament on his own initiative to check party intrigue.

Third, that the power to propose taxation and expenditure should rest in the Government, which also would have the right, if the Chamber delayed voting the budget, to continue in operation the previous year's budget.

Fourth, that there should be written into the Constitution a statute defining civil servants' duties, and placing them under firmer government control.

In first announcing his reform project, M. Doumergue said that France had close to it, on the other side of the Channel, a friendly country which had lived for long with a parliamentary régime. Its Government, no matter to what party they belonged, had great authority, and the reason was, he added, that their leader was invested with "the powers of a leader."

His allusion to British ways of government elicited wide-spread comment in the British press. If the Doumergue reforms were enforced, remarked *The Manchester Guardian*, "they would alter the whole shape of French Government." In terms of political principles, this newspaper described them as "an attempt to strengthen executive power at the expense of legislative control."

To safeguard his truce Cabinet of National Union, M. Doumergue was reported as being ready to modify his reform proposals or, as a last resort, to apply the existing Constitution, and ask for the dissolution of Parliament, and then appeal to the country on the constitutional issue.

If the latter choice had to be made, it was not likely, according to Paris press correspondents, that the Senate would refuse its consent. If it did, undoubtedly those forces of disorder, of which France already has had some experience this year, would enter into play.

In case of the total failure of his reform project, it also was forecast that M. Doumergue might return to his retirement in Southern France from which he was called in February to "save his country."

## In Foreign Fields

**Rome**—Continuing his campaign to renew the Italian capital in the tradition and glory of its ancient days, Premier Benito Mussolini has begun a partial restoration of the Mausoleum of the Emperor Augustus, now used as a concert-hall. Last week, in a brief speech to the assembled workmen, he declared that the razing of many old houses clustering around the Mausoleum would transform one of the filthiest quarters into one of the most beautiful in Rome. He wielded a pick with energy and skill, revealing his long practise with this implement in his early years, when he supported himself in exile by working as a common laborer.

\* \* \* \*

**Madrid**—Calmer days in Spain were expected when Premier Alejandro Lerroux announced the reassembling of the Cortes (Parliament). Hope that martial law would be lifted soon was expressed. The Government decided to postpone the execution of death sentences imposed on revolutionists by courts martial. It seemed wiser to the authorities to wait until all the rebels being tried by military courts had been sentenced before doing anything about those already condemned to death, for their cases were under review by the Supreme Court.

\* \* \* \*

**Belgrade**—The makeup of the new Yugoslav Cabinet, headed by Nikola T. Uzunovich, rendered it almost certain that there would be no change in the near future as far as domestic policies were concerned. The most important change was said to be in the War Ministry, which was taken over by Gen. Petar Zivkovich.

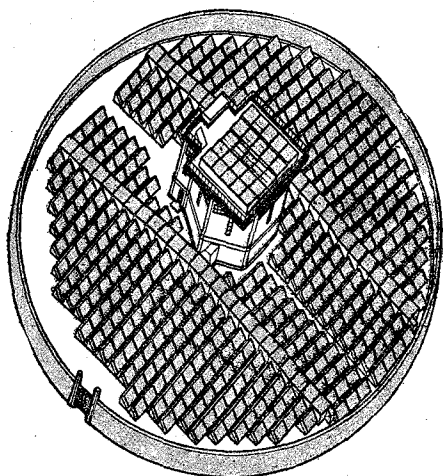
He has been known as the country's "strong man," and was the first Premier after the late King Alexander annulled the Constitution in January, 1929, and made himself dictator. The selection of General Zivkovich was the result of a desire of the Regency to give the Cabinet added prestige by including a personality so prominent as the general.

\* \* \* \*

**Bombay**—Mahatma Gandhi has declared his decision to retire from leadership of the All India Nationalist Congress. "When the hands holding the reins are those of a sleeping person," he said, "they are unfit to lead." Hundreds of members of the Congress pleaded with him to open its meeting last week, but he insisted upon leaving—to develop powers of non-violence, he explained. His repeated fasts as protests against the British Government in India have been his highest expression of non-violence in his own view. But the physicians who, by order of the Government, watched him during his fasts, found that there was nothing of non-violence in his treatment of himself.

## Putting the Sun's Rays to Work for Man

*The Enormous Amount of Energy Represented by Sunlight, and the World's Dwindling Natural Resources, Tempt Inventors to Renewed Effort to Harness Solar Power*



Science Service

Design for a solar energy station to be erected at Tashkent, U.S.S.R.

If all the energy of the sunlight falling on the earth could be turned into power, it would amount to an average of about one horse-power per square yard. The actual amount, at any one place, would vary according to the latitude, altitude, and weather, but, in the aggregate, the energy received by the earth, each year, if transformed into power, would be more than 1,000 times as great as that derived from all the coal, oil, and water-power used annually in the United States.

### Bounty, Free for the Taking

This astounding bounty—falling everywhere, and apparently free for the taking, has tempted many an inventor. The trouble is that this, like many of the other great reservoirs of natural wealth, has been harder to tap than would appear at first.

The latest large-scale effort to harness the sun is taking place at Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Republic of Central Asia, U.S.S.R. Near this city, Soviet scientists, according to *Science Service*, have been operating a kitchen, bath, and water-tower with power supplied by the sun, and are engaged in preliminary experiments looking toward the erection of a solar power-plant of 30,000 kilowatts capacity. The primary purpose of the plant will be to pump water. The scientists expect to develop a sun-power pump capable of delivering more than a million gallons of water in ten hours.

The success of the Russian scientists with their "solar kitchen" has been paralleled by a similar experiment in this country: the solar cooker devised by Dr. C. G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Doctor Abbot, one of the foremost authorities on solar phenomena in America, has fitted up the cooker on Mt. Wilson, California, near the Mt. Wilson Observatory, where he goes nearly every summer to carry on astronomical studies.

A special virtue of Doctor Abbot's cooker is that it continues to cook throughout the night, and an occasional cloudy day does not greatly reduce the efficiency of the oven. This is managed by storing the sun's heat in oil, which keeps hot for a long time in a carefully insulated tank. The hot oil circulates around the two cooking-ovens in the oil reservoir, and maintains a temperature of about 175 degrees Centigrade (357 degrees Fahrenheit) which is adequate for all usual cooking operations, such as stewing, preserving, boiling, and baking of meats, and even the baking of bread.

The rays are caught by a trough-shaped mirror made of polished strips of aluminum. The reflector-surface, which is twelve and a half feet long, and seven and a half wide, is paraboloidally curved, and brings the sun to a focus upon a blackened pipe which passes through the trough from end to end. The trough is tilted up until its axis points to the Pole Star, and is so mounted that it can turn on the axis, thus following the sun from east to west. It is driven by an ingenious mechanism which Doctor Abbot constructed from an alarm-clock, and a gadget for turning a rotating window-display.

The oil-reservoir is above the mirror. The cool oil flows by gravity out the bottom of the reservoir through a pipe which passes under the mirror. It returns through the pipe placed in the focus of the mirror. No pumps are necessary, since the hot oil rises through the pipe just as does the water in a heater. Doctor Abbot selected oil for his cooker because it retains heat for a long while, and boils at a considerably higher temperature than water. Had water been used, it must have been kept under a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch.

Despite its success, Doctor Abbot does not consider his cooker commercially practicable. It would cost \$800 to duplicate.

Inventors have been attempting to harness the sun's rays for at least fifty years. Nearly that long ago an experimenter named Adams devised a simple solar cooker in India. A similar device, on a larger scale, was built several years ago by A. G. Eneas, in California, to generate steam for a small engine. The boiler was at the focus of a large conical reflector.

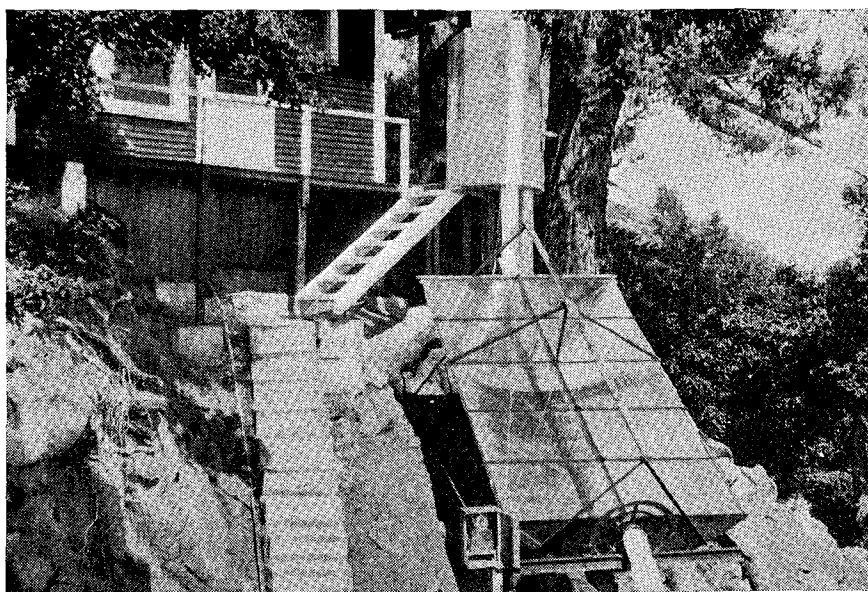
Just before the World War, a huge solar power-plant was built at Meadi, Egypt, to furnish power for pumping water. Known as the Shuman-Boys solar engine, this scheme utilized several long trough-like mirrors to focus the sun rays on boiler-tubes.

Another plan was tried about 1908 at Needles, California. A shallow pond, with a blackened bottom, and a glass cover, was constructed by the inventors, Willsie and Boyle. The water was heated by the sun, tho not to the boiling-point, and the heat was used to run a low-pressure engine, operated by sulfur dioxide instead of steam.

### Full Power Not Obtained

All of these devices were successful to a limited extent, but none was able to extract from sunlight anything like its full power. Instead of obtaining a horse-power, they were able to get only a thirtieth to a fiftieth as much, and were costly and cumbersome.

No one is prepared to say, however, that the problem is insurmountable. Indeed, it might be of the utmost importance to the welfare of mankind that it be solved. Sun-power some day may be called upon to replace the world's waning supplies of energy now represented by coal and oil.



Doctor Abbot's solar cooker: the paraboloidal mirror is the trough-like contrivance in the right foreground. The oil reservoir and ovens are above

## Financing Research Under the New Order

*Scientists Are Beginning to Wonder Where Funds Will Come From In a Society Where Profits Are Greatly Curtailed*

If it could be calculated, the contribution of scientific research to the wealth of the world in the last fifty or one hundred years would amount to a very considerable sum, yet only a relatively tiny portion of this gain has been returned to science in the form of funds for further research. What money has been returned, for the most part, has come from contributions from rich men, in the form of foundations, and, to a lesser extent, from public funds to support universities and research groups.

Under the new order of things, huge profits are expected to become a thing of the past; therefore, there will be fewer rich men to provide endowments. At the same time, there has been no tendency to increase the share of public money devoted to research. Is science, creator of so much wealth, to be starved?

At least two eminent leaders of science have spoken out in the last few days for better support of research, pointing out that if voluntary contributions are not forthcoming, public funds will have to be devoted to this cause, or else scientific advance inevitably will cease.

### The Two Alternatives

One of the speakers was Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Chairman of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board. At a dinner in New York, in honor of Dr. Ambrose Swasey, who established the famous Engineering Foundation, Doctor Compton declared:

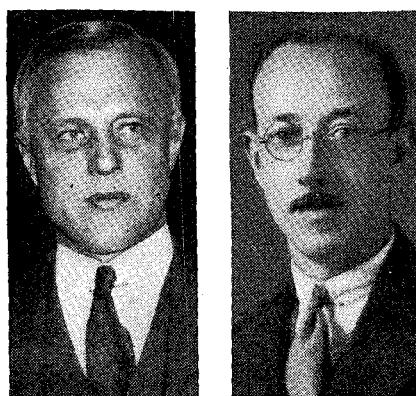
"Either government support or private endowments by men of wealth must foster the work of progress which is being made through science and educational agencies. If these agencies are to be supported entirely by the Government, the money must come from taxes."

The other voice raised on behalf of research was that of Dr. Henry A. Barton, Director of the American Institute of Physics. In an editorial in *The Review of Scientific Instruments*, Doctor Barton, dealing with financing of research, said:

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that scientific research can not, for a while, expect as much support from profitable industries and endowed foundations as it once had. If the search for knowledge of the physical universe is to go on, the 'tax yield' to scientific institutions must be increased by the same amount as the eventual decrease of the 'profit yield.'"

Doctor Barton does not expect this gratifying change to come about automatically. Those in charge of public money, so far, have not shown any great inclination to restore to science a part of the money which it feels it has a right to expect. He thinks that possibly science has two avenues open to it.

Toward one of them beginnings already have been made by two or three of the large universities. At the University of Wisconsin, also at Columbia University, groups have been formed to control the use of discoveries made in their labora-



© International

Dr. Karl T. Compton (left), and Dr. Henry A. Barton

tories, chiefly in order to prevent irresponsible exploitation by commercial concerns which contributed nothing toward the research. Returns from the use of these patents, in the form of royalties and licensing fees, are used to finance further research. By the wider application of this principle, Doctor Barton suggested, science may not only control the products of its labors, but derive research funds.

The other course is to inform the public of the benefits from research. This might best be done by insisting on a better place for science in the schools.

### Medical Experts Seek Cause of New Disease

A dozen years ago few physicians had heard of the disease called *granulocytopenia*, or, sometimes, *agranulocytosis*. It first was noticed clinically in 1922 by the German physician Schultz, who described six cases. Until about 1927, very few additional cases were reported. Since then, granulocytopenia has been seen in increasing numbers in the United States. Recently several especially dramatic cases have been reported in the newspapers.

The disease, which often is fatal, is associated with a marked decrease in white blood-cells. It thus resembles pernicious anemia, except that, in anemia, not the white, but the red, cells are lacking.

What puzzles medical scientists is the recent appearance of the disease. What new factor in modern life has caused it?

Evidence that it may be due to the increased use of certain drugs has been piling up. Several scientists have suspected that use of the drug amidopyrin, sometimes given for the relief of pain, fever, or colds, may be responsible. There also has been a

**Diamonds still are the hardest substance known, but they are being crowded for the lead in this field by new materials created artificially.** Tantalum carbide has been champion, until recently, among man-made hard materials, but, now, the successful production of an even harder one, boron carbide, has been announced by Raymond R. Ridgway, of the research laboratories of the Norton Company, Worcester, Massachusetts. These two carbides, and others nearly as hard, compete with diamond-dust and impure diamonds, or "borts," as industrial grinding and cutting materials.

\* \* \* \*

**The common element sodium, one of the two chemical components of ordinary table salt, can be made radioactive by proper treatment, and yields gamma rays more powerful than those of any other substance known, it was announced recently in the *Physical Review* by Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California.** Since it is the gamma radiation which produces the effect desired of radium in cancer treatment, the new source, if not too expensive to produce in quantity, may open up new fields of medical as well as physical research.

\* \* \* \*

**Every person owes a great deal to acetylcholin, yet few have heard of it.** This chemical is the one which carries messages from the nerves to the muscles. Its action was described by Sir Henry Dale, of the British National Institute for Medical Research, recently at the opening of the new research laboratories of Eli Lilly and Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

suggestion that the disease can be brought about by the use of the new reducing drug, dinitrophenol.

Dr. D. K. Miller, of the Rockefeller Institute, recently reported to *Science* that experiments with laboratory animals had shown that amidopyrin caused marked changes in the bone-marrow, where the white blood-cells originate, tho he was unable to produce the disease experimentally. Drs. O. R. and J. F. Spigler, of Terre Haute, Indiana, have reported in *The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association* two fatal cases, in at least one of which amidopyrin was indicated as the cause. Dr. Solomon Silver, of New York, reported in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* a fatal case apparently caused by taking dinitrophenol to reduce.

Not all who use these drugs acquire the disease: it seems to strike only certain susceptible persons. Nevertheless, indications are that caution should be used in taking them. In no case should they be used without a physician's advice.

## Bishop Manning Upholds Anglo-Catholicism

*His Pronouncement on Apostolic Succession in the Episcopal Church Evokes Wide-Spread Comment From Other Denominations on the Question of Church Unity*

**H**ARDY and courageous fighter that he is, staunch defender of the orthodoxies, and a leader of the Church militant, the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, will not surrender the "fundamentally and definitely Catholic" doctrines of his Church for Christian unity. Tho Rome rejects the tradition, the Anglo-Catholics, of whom Bishop Manning is an outstanding leader, maintain that the Apostolic Succession has come down in unbroken line, and that an Episcopalian minister is as truly ordained as a Roman Catholic priest.

The Episcopal Church, said the uncompromising Bishop of New York, "holds the Catholic doctrine of the priesthood," as "shown by the fact that a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, or of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, who comes into the ministry of the Anglican Communion, is not reordained, whereas a minister of any Protestant Communion, if he enters the ministry of the Episcopal Church or of the Anglican Communion, must be ordained to the priesthood through the laying on of hands by a Bishop."

He recalled that the famous Lambeth Quadrilateral of 1888 declared "that the historic Episcopate is one of the four essential and indispensable principles which must be preserved in any basis for Christian unity to which the Anglican Communion can assent." That Quadrilateral was formulated, not by an Anglo-Catholic, but by a Low-churchman, the late Bishop John Henry Hobart of New York.

### The Only "Road to Rome"

This very contention, that the Anglican Communion had the Apostolic Succession, has been one of the bars to a rapprochement between Anglo-Catholics and Rome. The "Malines Conversations" carried on about a decade ago between Cardinal Mercier and Viscount Halifax for a union of the two churches under the primacy of the Pope came to naught, tho the two venerable men, now gathered to their fathers, explored the situation in a spirit of the utmost cordiality.

There is only one road to Rome—submission, not infrequently followed by Anglo-Catholics tired of languishing in the house of their birth.

The sermon attracted wide attention, and THE LITERARY DIGEST telegraphed to the editors of several of the more important denominational magazines for their views on Bishop Manning's position, and its possible effect on Christian unity. "Church unity," replied Michael Williams, editor of *The Commonweal*, a New York Catholic weekly, "is a mere Utopian dream, and a



© Underwood

Bishop William T. Manning

superficial ideal at that, unless, or until, the fundamental facts of the problem are clearly known, and honestly dealt with."

Mr. Williams, who is held in wide esteem by Protestants as well as Catholics, said that there can be, and is, "a large measure of cooperative unity among Christians of all denominations in regard to many important social questions. . . .

"But the Catholic Church, of which the Pope is the head, denies that the Protestant Episcopal Church possesses valid ordination, as explicitly as Protestant churches either deny that ordination is essential to the Church of Christ, or that ordination is exclusively possessed by the Catholic Church. Hence, there is an absolute impasse to genuine church unity. . . . There can not be corporate unity, for there are not many true churches; there is, and can only be, one."

"As an independent in religion," replied Dr. William E. Gilroy, editor of *Advance*, organ of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America, "I am more interested in catholicity of Christian spirit, and in fidelity to Christ in thought, and deed, than I am in catholicity of name, creed or organization. Jesus said, 'Whosoever shall

do the will of my Father which is in Heaven the same is my brother and sister and mother.' I am more concerned about attaining that sort of catholicity in the Christian family than about Bishop Manning's, or any other person's, definitions, or efforts, to limit the Church by any name or professed catholicity of his own."

Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church in America, welcomed Bishop Manning's frank statement, but said that the Lutheran Church "with all her regard for the meaning of the Church, and her ministry in the world, universally and frankly opposed the Anglican views of the ministry as an order with transmitted priestly powers. Let every communion become clear and outspoken as to its faith. Thus we shall best serve the cause of Christian unity."

### "Unity Is a Spiritual Fact"

"Christian unity is a spiritual fact and does exist under the Holy Spirit," replied Dr. Stewart M. Robinson, editor of *The Presbyterian*. "Christian uniformity will never come, and would not be a good thing if it did. There was unity without uniformity in the New Testament Church. The message of the Church is more important than its machinery."

"Because Bishop Manning's views are shared by large numbers of his fellow churchmen of the Anglican Communion," said Dr. James R. Joy, editor of the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "all approaches to union with other Protestant bodies have been futile. If his theory is true, then non-episcopal ordination is a farce, and Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist ministers are make-believes."

Dr. W. P. King, editor of the *Nashville Christian Advocate* (M. E., South) thought that Bishop Manning's utterance would strengthen the trend of High-church Episcopalians toward Rome, "but will have no weight with the Evangelical churches who care nothing for the fable of a tactual Apostolic Succession, but only for the succession of apostolic spirits."

"We can not conceive that distinctively Protestant churches will be drawn closer to formal union with Episcopalian by such a reiteration of the Anglo-Catholic position," replied *The Christian Evangelist* (Christian). "But certainly they will not be alienated. The concept of Christian unity exercises increasing fascination."



Michael Williams

## Calling the Red Cross Roll

When forest-fires destroyed the homes of Michigan pioneers fifty-three years ago, it was Clara Barton, once a New England teacher, who went to their aid. It was the first test of the American Red Cross Society, which she had succeeded in establishing, and which, under her hand, was destined to become the nation's greatest volunteer emergency relief association. Thereafter, wherever there was war, flood, famine, fire, or pestilence, Clara Barton was to be seen, succoring the wounded, the sick, and the hungry.

Like Florence Nightingale, her predecessor in similar service, Clara Barton had her first experience in the war theater. She entered hospital service during the War between the States, and, after the war, she originated, and carried on, at her own expense, a search for missing soldiers. She established hospitals for the armies in the Franco-German War. She superintended relief-work in the yellow-fever pestilence, in Florida, in 1887, six years after the American Red Cross was founded. She rushed to the relief of the Johnstown Flood sufferers in 1889. Two years later found her in Russia, aiding the famine-stricken. Five years more, and she was in Armenia, answering the cry of distress. She enlisted for Red Cross service in the Spanish-American War, and in another year she was working among the wounded of the Boer War. She was present at the disaster caused by the Galveston flood in 1900.

Twelve years later, she died, at the age of ninety-one, leaving a life into which she had crowded feats of endurance, energy, and a charitable sympathy to which the American Red Cross of to-day is an eternal dedication.

### Public Confidence

It operates under the power of public confidence, ready to go on a moment's notice to the scene of any emergency. In 1905, it was incorporated, by Act of Congress, and it is operated under governmental supervision. It is supported by voluntary contributions, for which the annual time is at hand.

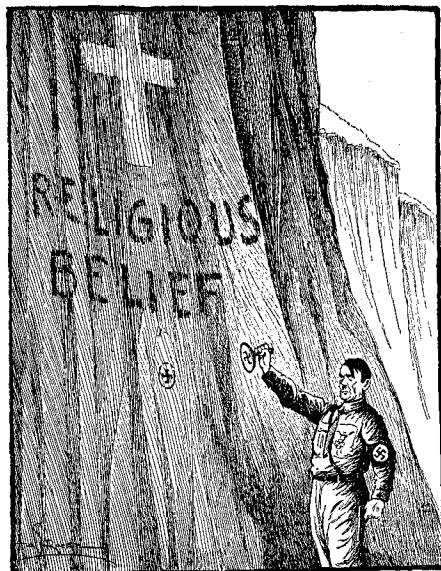
The appeal of the American Red Cross is based on a record of service in 1,200 disasters. That record includes an average of eighty major catastrophes a year. In the spring of 1933, during a period of ten weeks, thirty tornadoes occurred at scattered points in the South and Middle West, all requiring Red Cross relief. In the last ten years, the Red Cross has expended \$58,120,000 in disaster-relief work. Last year it was called into thirty-two States, where it aided 119,000 persons. For this relief, \$1,567,000 was spent.

Like a fire department, the Red Cross always is alert, holding sleepless vigil. Its staff of relief-workers is ready, on notice, to be dispatched to aid local authorities in meeting sudden and overwhelming disaster. To support this great agency of relief, the roll will be called in 12,000 communities in the week of November 11.

## Lutherans Seeking Closer Unity

### *The United Lutheran Church in America Urges the Drawing Together of Christian Groups as Evil Forces Threaten Society*

Four hundred years ago Martin Luther completed the translation of the Bible into idiomatic German, and the work achieved such success that a bitter opponent wrote: "Even shoemakers and women became absorbed in its study." It was one of the high



It Still Remains a Solid Rock

—Racey in the Montreal Daily Star

points in the Reformation which revolutionized thought in Western Europe and created the great schism which gave birth to Protestantism.

To-day the Lutherans in all the world are numbered at 80,000,000, tho, like other churches of the Protestant progeny, they have split into several varieties. This fact,



Dr. Frederick H. Knubel

and the anniversary, were remembered in the biennial conventions of American Lutheran churches in Dayton, Atlanta, and Savannah. At the convention in Savannah, the United Lutheran Church in America directed Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, whom it had elected president for the ninth time, and who has directed its destinies ever since its formation in 1918, to appoint a commission to confer with other American Lutheran bodies in the matter of closer unity. Pointing out that seven synods had suggested steps in this direction, the resolution said it was time for Christian groups to draw together to resist "forces of evil" threatening destruction to "our whole social fabric." Dr. Carl C. Hein, President of the American Lutheran Church, came from Columbus, Ohio, to meet the United Lutheran Church in America half-way on the proposal.

An augury for its success was contained in the replies received to a questionnaire submitted to every pastor—10,720 in all—of the nineteen Lutheran Synods in North America. A total of 2,235 replies were received. Of those voting on merger, 89 per cent. were in favor. The questionnaire was sent out by Joseph M. Lotsch, a director of Hartwick Lutheran Theological Seminary in Brooklyn, and of the Hartwick Lutheran College at Oneonta, New York. The largest two divisions of Lutheranism in North America are the American Lutheran Church, and the United Lutheran Church in America. On the question of having the church officials take steps for consummation of the merger, the vote almost equaled in volume and percentage that on the question of merger itself.

The United Lutheran Church in America showed its distress over the situation of Lutherans in Germany by adopting, 203 to 107, a resolution of protest to Hitler. Referring to the "reported efforts of the leadership of the German Reichskirche to force pastors of the German Church into the service of a political program," the resolution protested against such "coercion."

In another important action, the Church asked its pastors to survey the situation which, it was said, finds more than half the 34,000,000 children under public instruction without religious influences.

### Episcopal Convention Ends

The Fifty-first Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church crowded all its work into two weeks instead of three, and ended with the reading of the Bishops' pastoral letter.

Among the important actions taken was indorsement of birth control so far as it "is in accord with the highest principles of eugenics, and a more wholesome family life." The convention asked government recognition of the rights of conscientious objectors to military service, and resolved to "wage unremitting war against war." It indorsed social insurance, and the recognition of collective bargaining. The Presiding Bishop was relieved of his business duties as head of the National Council, and the convention voted to create a new set of officers, one of whom is to be a business head and presiding officer. The Right Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of Delaware, was elected to this office.

The convention also called for investigation and possible Federal control of the munitions industry. It rejected a proposal to delete the word "Protestant" from its official name. Resolutions urging Federal control of the motion-picture industry, and the organization of a Legion of Decency, were adopted.

## Destiny's Tot Dreams of the Regency

Noël Coward's "Conversation Piece" Brings Yvonne Printemps Back to Broadway: This Time She Speaks English Well Enough to Help the Playgoer Over Several Hurdles

IT is beginning to be reasonable to think that what Noël Coward's plays need most is Noël Coward. This bristling theory has only two exceptions, the majestic "Cavalcade," in which he would have been of virtually no help at all, and "Bitter Sweet," which didn't have a rôle for him. It also is beginning to be reasonable for one to think that Noël Coward is trudging bravely through life knapsacked with the heavy, but secret, sorrow of having been born in the twentieth century.

The new testimony to this gigantic regret lies in "Conversation Piece." Master Coward, overcome by his hunger for the graces of the fragrant past, this time goes all the way back to Regency England, placing his charming, if disappointing, puff-piece at Brighton, in 1811. It is his third confession that these raffish times oppress him, and sadden his spirit. The first was "Bitter Sweet," in which he suffered a shattering attack of wishing he had been born earlier, and, in the early scenes of "Cavalcade," his bitter longing for the plush grandeur of Victoria's time not only was evident, but constant.

His "Conversation Piece" is the frailest of his clutches at a past which never knew him. It is frail, charming, and dull; for Coward, conspicuously dull. It is as tho, turning backward through the engaging years, he remembered only that he had a date at Brighton, and forgot he was writing a play.

And the dulness is a deep regret, because the play is ears-deep in charm, its settings are heartbreakingly lovely, its costumes are shimmering—and gorgeous—and its principal characters are wise, elegant, brittle, and deliciously shallow. The truth isn't in them, they posture outrageously, and they tell haughty and monstrous lies with the frankest of smiles. Mr. Coward, known to friend and foe as *Destiny's Tot*, always was plagued by a sharp thirst for caprice, and, in this one, he takes a good long drink. Long, but languid.

This is the tissue-thin fable of *Paul, Duc de Chaucigny-Varennés*, an impoverished French nobleman, who has selected a girl from a low café and brought her to Brighton, Brighton in 1811, which was a good deal different from Brighton in 1934, where



Yvonne Printemps and The Ladies of the Town in a scene from "Conversation Piece"

from the start, when the café-snipe, *Mélanie*, dined the whole of Brighton with her song, "I'll Follow My Secret Heart," she is in love with *Paul*. Even the excessively charming *Marquis of Sheere* achieved exactly no points at all in his attempted conquest of *Mélanie*. She fed him special tea-biscuits, and, likewise, overwhelmed him with tea, but no farther than that did she strew her pretty favors.

Yvonne Printemps, returning to New York after an absence

of seven years, and some scattered lessons in English, is saucy, capricious, and mercurial, an astonishing woman of vast allure, and talents which defy harnessing into prose. Her singing of the tinkling and fluffy Coward tunes is a mixture of gold and honey, with a little lampblack thrown in just to keep a mortal from being a divinity. Her *Mélanie* probably is the luckiest thing that ever happened to Mr. Coward—and his "Conversation Piece."

Pierre Fresnay, of the Comédie Française, is the *Paul*, the other half of the long conversation. In London, unable to resist the temptations of the rôle, Mr. Coward himself was *Paul*, and, it is related by dew-eyed returned travelers, a most effective *Paul*.

He scarcely could have been more of a success than M. Fresnay, who is poised, dignified, properly pompous, and an inestimable aid to the proceedings.

Indeed, between them, Mlle. Printemps and M. Fresnay are such a sturdy prop to the frailties of the production that the audience almost believes the final scene in which *Mélanie* and *Paul*, their amorous difficulties solved, stand together at their Regency Brighton balcony gazing out over the sea, and wondering when the next boat for Dieppe, or Calais, will happen along to take them back to France, to sanity, and to haven from the mountain of debts imposed on them by a summer at Brighton.

For all its frailty, which is charming, and all its charm, which is frail, "Conversation Piece" still is one of the ten best feasts now available in the theater. Technically, it is dull, but Mlle. Printemps helps over that hurdle.

W.B.

### The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more and better plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Continental Varieties," a super-vaudeville in the European manner with Lucienne Boyer and Vicente Escudero starred. At the Little Theater.

"Conversation Piece," bland words, music, and lyrics by Noël Coward, with an exceptional performance by the beloved Yvonne Printemps. At the 44th Street Theater.

D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, London's own Gilbert and Sullivan troupe, direct from the Savoy Theater. At the Martin Beck Theater.

"Judgment Day," Elmer Rice's violent melodrama about a European dictator and his fanatical supporters. At the Belasco Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," a large, opulent, sprawling musical revue studded with beautiful scenery, girls, and clowns. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, covering the years from 1934 to 1916 in the life of a dramatist. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an impious, outrageous comedy debunking tours by film stars. The funniest show of the new season. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama, in the "Grand Hotel" technique, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during the course of a play's performance. At the Golden Theater.

"The Distaff Side," a distinguished English play about the women in one family, and what happened to them. At the Booth Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a vast and costly operetta spending \$500,000 to prove that the elder Strauss was jealous of his son. At the Center Theater.

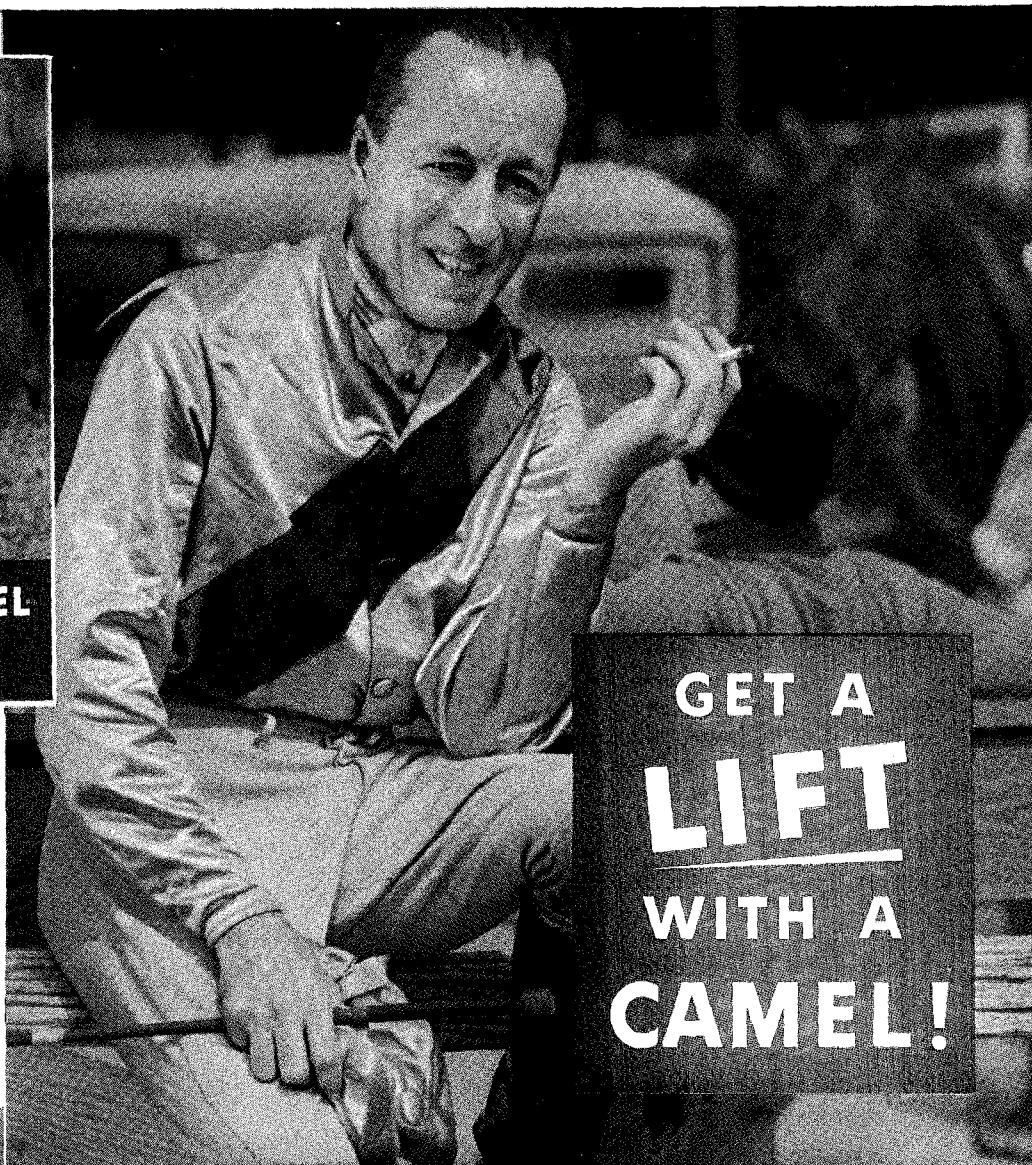
W.B.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 26)



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"ALL IN" —**

**CRAWFORD BURTON**, gentleman rider, twice winner of the Maryland Hunt Cup, dean of the strenuous sport of steeplechase riding... a Camelsmoker. Everyone is subject to strain. Hence the importance to people in every walk of life of what Mr. Burton says below about Camels.



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**MRS. CHARLES DALY**, housewife, says: "Camels pick up my energy... and have a mild, delicate flavor that a woman likes."



**REX BEACH**, famous sportsman, says: "When I've gotten a big game fish landed I light a Camel, and feel as good as new."

### **HAVE YOU TRIED THIS ENJOYABLE WAY OF HEIGHTENING ENERGY?**

As this magazine goes to press, reports pour in from all parts of the country... showing that thousands of smokers are turning to Camels... and that they do "get a lift with a Camel."

Here's a typical experience. Mr. Crawford Burton, the famous American steeplechase rider, is speaking:

"Whether I'm tired from riding a hard race or from the pressure and tension of a crowded business day, I feel refreshed and restored just as soon as I get a chance to smoke a Camel. So I'm a pretty in-

cessant smoker, not only because Camels give me a 'lift' in energy, but because they *taste so good!* And never yet have Camels upset my nerves."

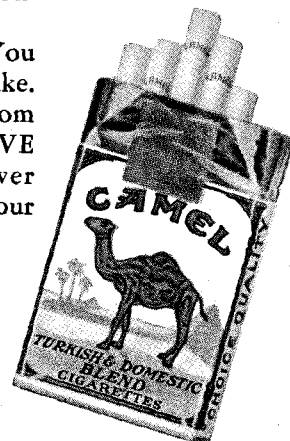
You have heard the experience of others. Science tells us that Camel's "energizing effect" has been fully confirmed.

So try Camels yourself. You can smoke as many as you like. For Camels are made from finer, **MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS**. They never taste flat... never get on your nerves.

#### **ALL TOBACCO MEN KNOW:**

"Camels are made from finer, **MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS** — Turkish and Domestic — than any other popular brand."

**Camel's costlier Tobaccos  
never get on your Nerves**



# The New England Farmer's Almanac(k)

*A "Second Bible" to the Down Easterners, the First Edition of This Omniscient and Trustworthy Little Publication Appeared in 1793, Yet It Is Still Going Strong*

By BEN S. LAITIN



From the Old Farmer's Almanack, 1834

The nurse puts gin in the baby's milk to quiet the child

IF, for some queer reason, you had to find out in a hurry at what hour Venus will rise on July 1, 1935, how much sooner or later high tide occurs at New York than Boston, how to relieve a choking cow, who was the third Governor of New Hampshire, how to untie knots in children's shoes, or a thousand and one other miscellaneous bits of information, where would you look?

If you are a New Englander, or have ever been inside a New England home, of course you know the answer—The Old Farmer's Almanac(k), omniscient and trustworthy little publication which has been supplying the answers for 142 years, and has just emerged in its 143rd edition, to the great relief and satisfaction of all those to whom 1935 will present the usual quota of assorted problems.

## An Unchanging Character

People who live outside of New England can hardly be expected to appreciate the reverence with which the Almanac has always been considered, and the authenticity which has always been attached to its contents. But perhaps they will begin to understand when they learn that Abraham Lincoln once successfully argued a murder case by proving, from the Old Farmer's Almanac, that the moon was not full on a certain night.

The authorship of the present Almanac is still credited to Robert B. Thomas, the man who founded it in 1793. And why should it not be? The contents are brought up to date from year to year, but the general format and character of the beloved volume remain the same. The ornate cover with all its scrolls, *Father Time* on the title page, the homely pictures of farm life and the seasons—all the details which have been familiar to generations of New Englanders are there.

The present publisher of the Almanac, Col. Carroll J. Swan, ex-Yankee Division, and a dynamic Boston personality, modestly prints his name on the title page only in connection with the copyright line.

There can be no casual perusal of the

Almanac, so fascinating are its contents, and the further back one goes, the more absorbing the material.

To quote the legend which appears on the title page of the first edition in 1793, or, for that matter, the 143rd, in 1935, the Almanac contains "besides the large number of astronomical calculations and Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year, as great a variety as are to be found in any other Almanac, of new, useful and entertaining matter."

Thus Thomas was free by his own definition to include anything and everything, which he did. Interspersed among recipes for sweetening the blood and curing the toothache are hints on bee-keeping and advice on how to attain long life. Thomas even assumed the rôle of literary adviser.

Thomas's Almanac became successful immediately, and increased its sales from 3,000 the first year to 9,000 the next. His subscribers were very articulate and not only wrote letters of praise, but contributed advice, anecdotes, poems, and problems. Thomas published many of them, and continually harped on the fact that none would be considered unless they arrived post-paid. Thomas, altho apparently a man of many parts, did not hesitate to lift articles, with due credit, from other publications and reprint jokes, year after year.

With the issue of 1801 Thomas began to print brief acknowledgments of contributions, thus: "Several favors received

are deferred for want of room; some, it is necessary to say, for want of merit."

What, then, did Thomas consider good enough to publish in the way of Anecdotes, Riddles, and Plesantries? Here is one labeled "Repartee" from the 1799 volume:

"A lady being at Cards one evening, when her ruffles caught fire from a candle; a gentleman, intending to be witty on the accident, said 'he did not think her so apt to take fire.' 'Nor am I,' said the lady, 'from such a spark as you.'"

Almanac readers of those days had to wait a year for their answers, but Colonel Swan has made one notable improvement in the Almanac—he prints the answers to the riddles in the same issue. The other great difference is the fact that Robert Thomas left his personal mark on the Almanac; Carroll Swan does not intend to. Most of the advice retailed to Old Almanac customers was limited by Thomas's own experience or colored by his prejudices. A good part of his 1834 issue, for example, was devoted to a horrendous tale of what misery intemperance can cause; this in spite of the fact that he was forever urging farmers to make their own cider.

We know from reading old Almanacs what kind of a man Robert Thomas was, but posterity will have no hint from the current issues of what manner of man was Carroll Swan.

## Experts in Their Fields

To-day, the various departments of the Almanac are written by experts in their various fields — gardening, astronomy, cooking, etc.

The Almanac is a required book for astronomy courses in Harvard, Smith, Mount Holyoke; and one New England town turns its lights on and off according to the sunset and sunrise hours listed in the trusty old volume. Its information is considered official by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and it is a tradition that no fisherman ever leaves a New England port without his copy of the Old Farmer's Almanac on board.



From the Old Farmer's Almanack, 1834

The drunkard at the end of the trail

# Next time you stop at a filling station

**REMEMBER THESE FIGURES:**

## Here are the FACTS

### behind the FIGURES:

TODAY many filling stations offer you a choice of three grades of gasoline: Ethyl, regular, and third grade. The figures posted on the pumps tell the difference in *price*. But they don't tell the difference in *what you get*.

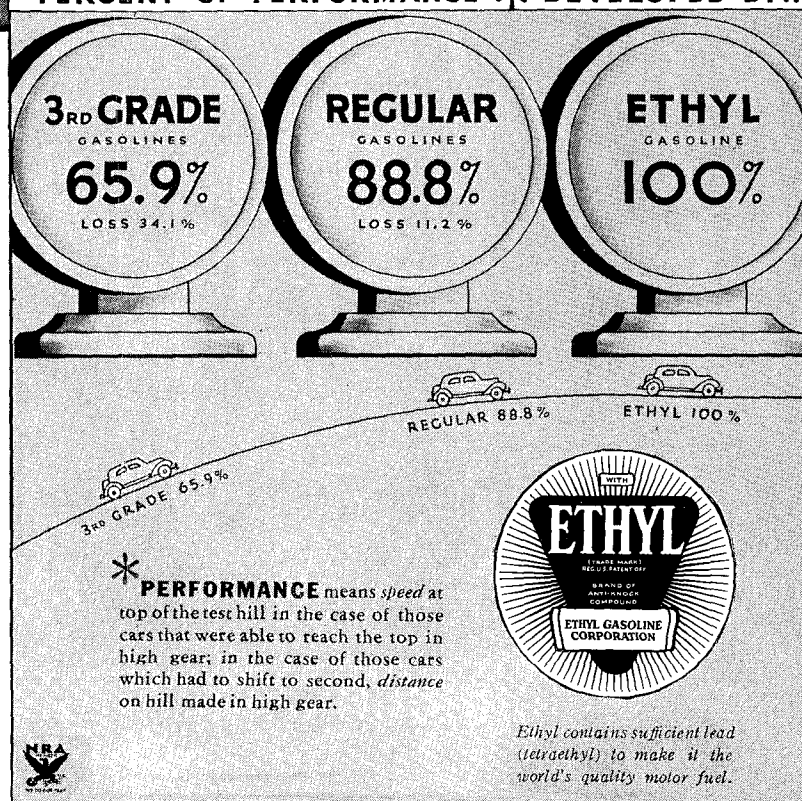
The figures at the right *do*. They are the averaged results of tests involving 10 makes of new cars, representing every price class and more than 80% of all cars sold so far this year; tried out on the same test hill with 17 different gasolines.

Remember too that the 100% car performance Ethyl delivers now averages only about \$10 a year in cost over regular gasoline—a small amount compared with getting the most out of the \$500 to \$5,000 you invested in your car.

Next time you drive into a filling station, remember that only Ethyl gives 100% performance. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.

**NEXT TIME GET ETHYL**

## PERCENT OF PERFORMANCE \* DEVELOPED BY..



# How Gray Is Gray Matter To-Day?

College Graduates Have a "Splendid Stock of Cerebral Superfluities," Says This Writer, But Can They Do Simple Arithmetic, and What Are Their Thinking Powers?

By GEORGE W. LYON

THE present-day college graduate has a splendid stock of cerebral superfluities. There is no gainsaying this. The multitude of facts, isms, and ideas that he has accumulated in his four years at college would astound the wise, or even confound the mighty. He is a small "brain trust" in his individual self. He can give you some of the very latest and most advanced ideas on government, economics, sociology, finance, and politics. It is the same with science, history, and mathematics. Higher algebra, solid geometry, trigonometry, calculus, conic sections, binomial theorem, permutation and combination, vanishing fractions, variation, and the like—all these are commonplaces to him.

## But What of His Arithmetic?

Yes, true enough! What does the young man know about arithmetic, and, by arithmetic, I mean the plain, ordinary, simple arithmetic of our fathers and grandfathers? You have heard of it, perhaps, it was called *mental arithmetic*, as if all arithmetic were not mental. Can the college graduate who has absorbed so much of higher mathematics do a little thinking along the lower lines of every-day arithmetic? I will later give a little problem that I like to use in testing the mathematical thinking power of the college graduate who has hit all the high spots of higher mathematics.

Some eighty or ninety years ago, in a little, rural school in the town of Roxbury, Delaware County, New York—the same school that John Burroughs and Jay Gould attended—all pupils studied mental arithmetic from a little, board-covered book (I remember that my father attended the same school, and preserved a copy of the arithmetic). Some of the problems in this book were stated in rime, and all were to be solved mentally—"in the head," as the youth of that day would have put it. Perhaps it was doing these problems "in his head" that made Jay Gould a great financier, altho it is a well-known fact that when the two boys, Gould and Burroughs, were in school, Burroughs would often do Gould's "sums," while Gould wrote Burroughs's compositions.

Had these two schoolboys at that time come under the direction of a present-day high school vocational guidance director, two notable careers might have been ruined by directing a young financier along literary lines, and a youthful naturalist along mathematical lines. Of late there has come to be a questioning, skeptical attitude toward vocational guidance that guides too much. It is often a little too premature in its attempts to predetermine the career of an individual. This example of young Gould and Burroughs is one that some of the cocksure advocates of vocational guidance might do well to keep in mind.

## A Math. "I. Q." for Old Grads and New

How many and what letters are used in Roman notation?

How many times may a letter be repeated?

Write the year of your birth correctly in Roman numerals.

Write correctly in Roman numerals the year 1934.

What is a prime number?

What is the lowest prime number?

What do the letters L. C. M. stand for?

What do the letters G. C. D. stand for?

What do the letters L. C. D. stand for?

When is a fraction "proper"?

When is a fraction "vulgar"?

What do we call a whole number and a fraction combined?

What is the meaning of the term, *aliquot part*?

16 and  $\frac{2}{3}$  cents is what *aliquot part* of one dollar?

What does *per cent.* literally mean?

What is the distinction between *per cent.* and *percentage*?

What is the difference between a decimal and a common fraction?

How do you locate the decimal point in the quotient when dividing decimals?

How many cubic inches in a gallon (U. S. standard)?

How many cubic inches in a bushel (U. S. standard)?

How many feet in a mile?

What is the "rule of three"?

What is partitive proportion?

How can one use the *sum* and the *difference* of any two numbers to find the two required numbers?

Why do we refer to the "square" of a number; the "cube" of a number?

But we have digressed here a little to make incidental reference to the fallibility of vocational guidance in its more dogmatic aspects, so let us return to the subject of mental arithmetic as taught in the little district school at Roxbury, New York, which turned out a great financier and a great naturalist.

The naturalist was undoubtedly the greater of the two, for his was the wealth of nature-lore, and the friendship of his fellow men.

Let us consider one of the problems that the two boys, Burroughs and Gould, might have been called upon to solve "in their heads."

It is taken from a little, old, board-covered arithmetic used in the Roxbury school:

If a third of six *were* three,

What *would* a fourth of twenty be?

Propound this same problem to the high school or college graduate of to-day who knows nothing of the "rule of three"; who has never learned to analyze the simplest problem by a logical process, and who fails utterly to grasp the meaning of the subjunctive mood in the verb *were* as used in the problem to express a condition contrary to fact. What will be the result? Well, just about what one could expect from those not given to careful thinking or exact analysis. Nine out of every ten will instantly pipe up with the answer which they contend is *five*, for, they will argue, "Isn't *five* a *fourth* of twenty?"

Their answer is a pure guess, of course, and reveals no thought, no power of analysis. The sad thing about it is that their time and their parents' money were spent to little avail on a college education that never taught them how to think. Perhaps one out of the ten will be capable of grasping the conditions of the problem, and the significance of the subjunctive mood in *were*, which will set him to thinking out the correct solution.

## The Problem Solved

Our grandfathers and grandmothers who knew both the "rule of three" and the meaning of the subjunctive mood, as well, would have solved the problem thus:

2 is to 3 as 5 is to X

(2 : 3 :: 5 : X)

$2X = 15$

$X = 7\frac{1}{2}$  Ans.

A third of 6 is 2, of course, but under the conditions, as expressed by the subjunctive *were*, it is to be 3, so 2 is to 3 for the first ratio. Now 5, a fourth of 20, must be in the same ratio to a fourth of 30, which is  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Or, let's do it by analysis: If a third of 6 *were* 3, then 6 *would be* 9. Now, 9 is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times 6, so increase 20 by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times itself to give 30. Take  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 30 and we have  $7\frac{1}{2}$  the answer.

Then, too, there is the old problem of the *sum* and the *difference* of two numbers, but we will reserve that for another lesson some other day.

## Pictures Over the Radio

"Facsimile" systems for transmitting written material and pictures by radio are now coming thick and fast. One of the latest was announced recently by Charles J. Young, research engineer of the RCA Victor Company.

The receiving apparatus of Mr. Young's device prints with the aid of carbon paper. THE LITERARY DIGEST, on October 6, reported a facsimile system developed by John V. L. Hogan which prints with a pen.

## Topics in Brief

If both sides make you laugh, you are broad-minded.—*Toledo Blade*.

If silver gets much higher, it'll soon be up where it can line those clouds.—*Louisville (Ky.) Times*.

WHAT has become of the war in the Gran Chaco? Has it just settled down into a bad habit?—*Boston Globe*.

Too much nerves is said to be the matter with business. Isn't it really too little nerve, tho?—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

A NUMBER of us are losing sleep these days wondering where our next creditor is coming from.—*Washington Post*.

"GANDHI MAY RETIRE."—Head-line. It's high time. He's been dressed for it long enough.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*.

If nothing else will work, why couldn't we arrange to turn the NRA over to the Dean brothers?—*San Diego Union*.

"HITLER PLANS TO RULE THE REST OF HIS LIFE"—Head-line. So did Alexander of Yugoslavia.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

If Germany eliminates the feeble-minded, who will be left to swear allegiance to Hitler?—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal*.

A HEAD-LINE says "Nudists Go Undicted." The grand jury couldn't pin a thing on them.—*Savannah Morning News*.

SURGEONS were told that glands can be successfully trained, giving the patient a gland and glorious feeling.—*Indianapolis Star*.

PEOPLE who used to exercise dogs are now taking the moths in their topcoats out for an airing.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

NEW book instructs how to keep young in business. Most folks want a recipe on how to grow old in it.—*Dallas Morning News*.

PART of a college education is learning that teams in other parts of the country also play pretty fair football.—*Indianapolis News*.

THIS nation certainly has its ups and downs. While the rest of us are getting out of debt, Washington is going in.—*Wichita Eagle*.

In England there is a law forbidding a man marrying his mother-in-law. A law like that is not needed in America.—*Florida Times-Union*.

DARTMOUTH probably played Maine early in the season in the hope that the other colleges on her schedule would go as Maine did.—*Springfield Union*.

# Steam Heat FOR YOUR CAR

- If you have a hot water heater on your car—
- If you intend to buy a hot water heater—
- Here's how you can make it give you heat in only one minute after you start the motor—no waiting till the engine "warms up".
- And, plenty of heat—enough to maintain 70° comfort in bitter, sub-zero weather!

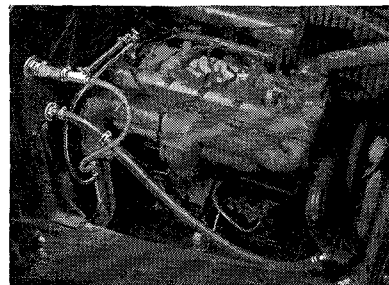
Both these sensational results come when you change a hot water heater to a steam heater with the Crawford Quick Steam Unit—the latest development in motoring comfort.

In addition—you enjoy the economy of alcohol as an anti-freeze. The Crawford Quick Steam Unit does not change the normal 140°-150° temperature of the motor cooling system—alcohol will not "boil out" due to high water temperatures.

The Crawford Quick Steam Unit is a low pressure system—using no more pressure than hot water. There are no valves restricting the flow nor requiring adjustment. It's positive, safe, and fool-proof!

It is fully guaranteed for 6 months' continuous service.

Don't endure another winter with a half-heated car—with heat you must wait to get. Investigate this big advance in car comfort. See any leading accessory or car dealer today or write for descriptive circular.



## TWO TYPES FOR ALL CARS

Model F — especially designed for Ford V-8's, complete with special manifold.

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to buy



The  
'yellow pages'  
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Your classified telephone book tells who sell advertised brands. Look for the manufacturer's brand name; below it you'll find a list of authorized local dealers.

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Quick Service Elec. Co. 216 Stawls. AT lant-0968  
Suburban Electric Development Co. 5624 Penn av. MO ntro-7200

"SHOP BY



TELEPHONE"

## Letters and Art— (Continued from page 20)

### Toward a Municipal Opera

*An Association, Presenting Finished Productions as Low as Fifty Cents a Seat, Has That Shining Goal in View*

Can grand opera, of high artistic standards, be produced at popular prices?

Two years ago, Max Rabinoff, organizer of the Chicago Grand Opera Company (1908), Managing Director of the National Opera House in Mexico City (1910), owner and director of the Boston Grand Opera Company (1915 - 1917), sponsored three concerts in Madison Square Garden. He invited men and women prominent in educational, welfare, and musical circles, gave them a good evening's entertainment, asked them this question, and then answered it by outlining his plan for launching an opera for the people without the aid of governmental or civic subsidy.

He proposed forming a civic non-profit-making organization, to be called the Cosmopolitan Opera Association, to give grand opera at prices within the reach of all, and the ultimate goal of which would be a municipal-controlled opera-house.

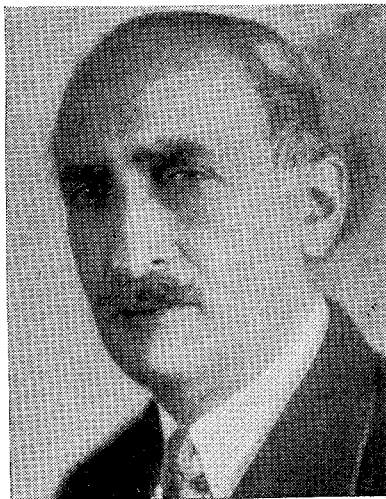
He offered to donate his experience, time, and income to the project if he received encouragement from the citizens of New York. More than 5,000 members of his Madison Square audience showed their interest by giving a dollar subscription-fee, and becoming members of the Association.

Heartened by this, Rabinoff started to put his plan into action. He assembled a company of acknowledged artists, among them Sigrid Onegin, Coe Glade, Bruna Castagna, Anne Roselle, Armand Tokatyan, Renato Zanelli, and Carlo Morelli. He selected an orchestra and chorus from the Metropolitan Opera Company, and engaged Alexander Yakovleff to train a complete ballet.

He invited Michel Steiman, Russian musical director, to make his debut with the Cosmopolitan Opera. He then asked Dr. Ernst Lert, a craftsman in modern ideas on staging, to take a leave of absence from La Scala to be director of *mise en scène* for the Cosmopolitan season.

Rabinoff knew that opera at prices as low as fifty cents to a dollar and a half, with only a few seats at two dollars, had to be produced in a large house. He chose the Hippodrome, the third largest theater in New York.

The first audience to interest in a cultural project must be the educators and students, so his next move was to seek the cooperation of the Board of Education of the City of New York. His Listeners' Course, which consists of six lectures by Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, and six tickets to the



Max Rabinoff

operas on which the lectures are given, is now an approved course for teacher's credit.

To stimulate the student interest, the Association keeps in constant contact with public and private schools, notifying French, German, and Italian departments when operas in these languages are being sung, and offering special discounts to groups of students. It feels, by cultivating a taste for opera in the

youth of America, it is building for the future. Grand opera has too often been called a relic of the Victorian age. If it can become meaningful entertainment to the young generation, it has much more chance of surviving as a real art.

But the ace in this new deal of grand opera at popular prices is the repertoire bolstered by the standards of the productions. Operas are sung in French, German, Italian, and Russian. The Wagnerian operas are sung by artists who are recognized for their talents in German rôles. The Russian operas are sung by a Russian unit.

When the Association announced its season, its repertoire and casts, and its low prices, the skeptics said it would close in a week, but it continues nightly to play to enthusiastic audiences. Whether this enthusiasm will provide the public spirit necessary for raising funds for a permanent and municipal-controlled opera-house for New York, is the question.

### Oldest Quartet to Disband

The oldest functioning quartet, the London String Quartet, will disband at the close of its present tour. Established in 1908, and for twenty-six years an internationally acclaimed group, the members of it will part to follow individual careers. Its final New York appearances take place at the Town Hall on November 3 and 4.

Altho it has undergone many changes in personnel in the more than a quarter-century of its existence, in recent years the four members have been John Pennington, first violin; Thomas Petre, second violin; C. Warwick Evans, violoncello, and William Primrose, viola. Mr. Evans was the founder of the quartet, and has been with it since its inception.

The most immediate reason for the disbandment is that Mr. Pennington has accepted the post of concert-master for the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.



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HEATED CAR



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**ARVIN**  
HOT WATER CAR HEATER  
For Winter Driving Comfort

**ARVIN CAR RADIO**  
For Year 'round Driving Pleasure

### Discord and an Orchestra

Arthur Judson, for twenty-two years manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, has submitted his resignation as a climax to dissension within the association over management policies, the extent of which included a dispute over the amount of power to be accorded to Leopold Stokowski, conductor.

The root of the trouble is believed to lie in differences of opinion over the incorporation of grand opera in the schedule for this season. It had been proposed to substitute ten weeks of opera for the same number of concerts during the thirty-week season. It was Mr. Judson who urged the operatic interlude, it was reported, and Mr. Stokowski is believed to have opposed it.

More dissension arose a few weeks ago when the directors of the association looked at the new printed programs, and, on the page devoted to officers of the organization, found the name of Miss Esther Everett Lape listed as assistant to the president. Miss Lape, formerly head of the Edward W. Bok peace-award organization, lately has been associated with Curtis Bok, who is president of the orchestra association, in World Court and other activities with offices in New York. Recently, a suite of offices has been opened for her in the same building as the offices of the orchestra association. This was interpreted by some as a plan to supplant Mr. Judson.

### To Honor Persian Poet

New York will join in a world celebration of the one-thousandth anniversary of the birth of Firdausi, Persia's epic poet. The American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology, Columbia University; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Public Library will unite with the Persian community in a series of events paralleling similar ceremonies in Persia, France, England, Russia, and other nations.

The New York celebration begins the night of November 8, at Columbia University, when the scholars and patrons of Persian art will be received by Ghaffar Khan Djalal, Persian Minister to the United States. An exhibition of the manuscripts of Firdausi with miniatures and all the printed editions of his work will be held in the Avery Library at Columbia, November 9 to 21.

### Exhibit of French Silver

Original designs for teapots, tureens, ewers, snuff-boxes, patch-boxes, and other household objects will be shown in an exhibit of silver from the reign of Louis XIV through the period of the First Empire. The exhibition, at Cooper Union Museum, New York, opened on November 2, and continues to November 27.

Many of the pieces are of historical note, some having been designed for Napoleon I for use when he returned from exile at Elba. They never were used, and, with the Restoration, Louis XVIII ordered his armorial bearings stamped on each piece of the new service.

## PIPE TOBACCO PRAISED BY GREAT ARTIST

*Smoked one brand for nearly ten years and said nothing could induce him to make a change*

The world-famous artist who wrote the following letter was the first Conductor (1881-1884) of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Besides possessing talents as a musician, Sir George, who died only recently in Scotland, was also a good judge of tobacco.

Alltnacriche,  
Aviemore,  
Scotland  
June 25, 1934

Messrs. Larus & Bro. Co.,  
Gentlemen:

Having smoked your Edgeworth Plug Slice exclusively for now well-nigh ten years, I feel I must congratulate you on the never varying excellence of your product. Nothing would induce me to make a change, for I am sure no better, more delicious tobacco could be found.

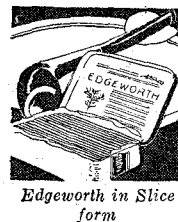
Believe me, gentlemen,  
Very truly yours,  
(Sir) George Henschel

This celebrated friend of Edgeworth favored it in Slice form for his pipe. Most Edgeworth is sold in the Ready-Rubbed form. The sliced Edgeworth is preferred by many smokers who take pleasure in "rubbing up" one of these slices to prepare it for the pipe. Edgeworth in sliced form is exactly the same tobacco as Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed.

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Edgeworth is sold everywhere in convenient sizes, from the 15¢ pocket package to pounds. Several sizes are offered in vacuum packed tins, in which the factory freshness and flavor remain the same indefinitely in any climate. Smoking Edgeworth is genuine economy. Many get fifty minutes to an hour per pipeful. Pipe smokers who desire to reduce smoking expense are invited to note this fact. Cheap tobacco that burns fast really costs more per smoking hour than Edgeworth. Then there is the deep satisfaction from smoking Edgeworth with its rich fine flavor and its wonderful mildness.

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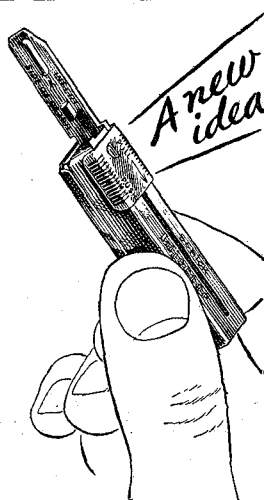
With the Schick INJECTOR Razor you use broad natural strokes with the greatest freedom of motion...you discover your razor which you are holding lightly is shaving smoothly and comfortably over the curves of the face . . . Ask your dealer to show you this remarkable razor.

**4 points  
UNIQUE  
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## Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

### BEFORE ARARAT

BY J. REDWOOD ANDERSON

Over the leagues of lifeless sea  
the white bird passed—repeatedly  
the buffets of the savage wind assailed her  
flight;

while in the West, under the frown  
of purple thunders southward rolled  
along the marches of the night,  
mantled in light and, like some old  
rich-frescoed saint, gold-aureoled,  
the sun went down.

The white bird passed, no sign was there  
of living thing in all the dark  
vast waters spread and overhead  
no sign in all the empty world of air;  
no sign of land—no mountain peak  
pointed above the seas its naked reef,  
no top of tallest tree from which her beak  
might pluck one token-leaf:  
nothing save, far below her flying,  
in the grey troughs of ocean lying,  
the tempest-battered ark.

And Noah looked forth:  
east and west and south and north  
stretched fierce and wide  
the sombre waters desolate,  
while in the West the last dun light  
of the sun died,  
and night  
came down upon the world—menace and fear  
and hate—  
through which not one star burned,  
not one small lamp of hope through all the  
skies of fate.

And as the white bird, wearily  
and heavily flying at her journey's end,  
returned  
and at the feet of Noah fell dead,  
Noah, sighing to his children said:  
"Tomorrow I will send  
over the lifeless leagues of sea,  
over the world deep-drowned in misery,  
another dove:  
for God is not perpetual wrath, but ever-  
lasting love."

—The Atlantic Monthly.

### RENCONTRE

BY A. V. STUART

She walked to the music of her own mind's  
making,  
The tall, spare spinster in the cheap, drab  
coat,  
And her pale lips, faintly moving, their divine  
thirst were slaking  
At the gods' own Hippocrene, where bright  
bubbles float.

As I passed her, in the half-light, on a waft  
of wind I caught the  
Words once shaped by mortals beyond all  
mortal ken.  
With Shelley and with Shakespeare she  
walked, with god-like Milton  
This poorest, palest, shabbiest of the daughters  
of men.

I looked at the girls, with their silken curls  
tossing,  
Their redder lips than nature, their bright  
eyes of desire.  
O brief is your springtime (I thought) my  
blossomy darlings,  
But hers the authentic, the undying fire.

And I kissed the nearest blossom (was she  
Daphne? was she Chloe?)  
And as betwixt my fingers her soft curls  
stirred,  
My thoughts were far from her, my thoughts  
were on the highway  
Where walked the lone, gaunt spinster with  
the immortal word.

—The New Statesman and Nation (London).

## The White House Library

The Library of Congress has 7,539,453 books and items, and the Executive Office has a reference library, but, up to 1930, the Government had left the White House off its book-lists. In that year, the American Booksellers Association presented 500 volumes to President and Mrs. Hoover to remain in the Executive Mansion for the use of successive Presidential families. Last week, this list was increased by 200 volumes, selected from approximately 40,000 books printed during the last four years.

Thirty-three biographies easily lead the non-fiction in the second presentation. If the President has any more time, he may read fifteen books of history, eleven of travel and adventure, twenty-four of poetry, art, and drama, nine of science, eight on economics and current events, and five with miscellaneous titles. For a change to fiction, there are sixty-one novels and eleven mystery-stories. Twenty-three children's books await the curiosity of the White House younger generation.

### Some of the Books

In the complete library of 700 volumes, eleven authors are represented by three books or more—Willa Cather leading with four, "Death Comes for the Archbishop," "My Antonia," "Shadows on the Rock," and "Obscure Destinies."

Sinclair Lewis's works are "Babbitt," "Main Street," and "Work of Art."

H. G. Wells's books are "Outline of History," "Tono Bungay," and "Seven Famous Novels."

"The Great Impersonation," "The Treasure House of Martin Hews," and "Shudders and Thrills," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, are in the library.

Anthologies by Dorothy L. Sayers are "The Omnibus of Crime," and "The World's Great Crime Stories," and her own mystery-story, "The Nine Tailors."

Three books by Claude Bowers, now Ambassador to Spain, in the library are "Jefferson and Hamilton," "The Tragic Era," and "Beveridge and the Progressive Era."

Leaders of both sides in the War Between the States are depicted in Gamaliel Bradford's "Confederate Portraits," and "Union Portraits," while his "Journal" also is in the library.

Charles Beard's works are "Whither Mankind," his "Rise of American Civilization" (with Mary Beard), and the compilation "A Century of Progress."

William Beebe contributes "Arcturus Adventure," "Jungle Peace," and "Exploring With Beebe."

Three Edith Wharton works are there: "Ethan Frome," "The Age of Innocence," "A Backward Glance."

"The Voyage Out," "Flush," and "The Second Common Reader," come from Virginia Woolf's pen.

Twelve books from the 200 volumes were presented personally by the jury of selection, which included Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Professor Emeritus at Yale University, and Prof. Bliss Perry, head of the Department of English at Harvard.

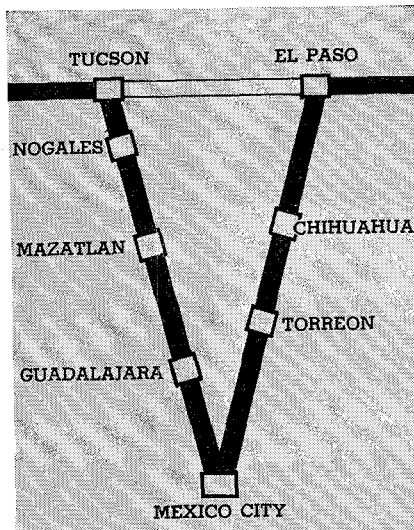
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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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Denmark, something rotten in.—"C. H. S.," West St. Paul, Minn.—*Rotten*, in the sense of morally, socially, or politically corrupt, has been in frequent use back to the days of Wyclif. "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark" was written by Shakespeare in "Hamlet," act i, sc. 4. The action of that play was centered in Denmark, of which Hamlet was the prince, and the play hinges upon the moral and political corruption of the Danish court in that period.

trained for, in, to.—"D. S.," Hartford, Conn.—The prepositions ordinarily construed with the verb *train* are *in*, *for*, and *to*. Thus, one may say a man is *trained in* the ministry, *for* the ministry, or *to* the ministry, but with different implications. *Trained in* the ministry implies a present or past occupation within that field; whereas *trained for* and *trained to* imply that the training was suitable for or to such an occupation, and, in the case of *trained for*, that the intention was for such occupation. In other words, *trained in* a profession denotes education along the lines of that profession plus experience or practical knowledge in it; and *trained to* denotes the education alone.

With the negative prefix, we get finer distinctions. A person *untrained in* advertising may have had an education that fitted him for that field but lacks experience in it. A person *untrained to* advertising is one who, neither by education nor by experience, possesses the qualifications for that field.

to go to bed; to retire.—"E. M. H.," Canon City, Colo.—"To go to bed" can mean only one thing. There is no possibility of mistaking one's meaning who says, "I went to bed." "To retire," used intransitively, may mean nine different things, including withdrawal from business, retreating from the enemy, leaving the field in cricket, and sinking out of sight. Unless the context designates the meaning, the bald statement, "I retired," is, therefore, highly ambiguous. "To retire," meaning "to go to bed," is generally regarded as an effort on the part of the speaker to be grandiloquent. It is not incorrect to use the verb in that sense, but the best writers and speakers favor the less high-sounding "I went to bed."

woman.—"C. W. B.," Dayton, O.—Etymologists are in full agreement that the word *woman* has a straight line of descent from the Anglo-Saxon *wifman*, literally "wife man." The gradual change from *wifman* to *wymman*, *wumman*, *womman*, *woman*, is clearly traceable in the literary records, and does not encourage the idea that the word has any but an accidental resemblance to *womb*.

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## Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

**Experiment in Autobiography.** By H. G. Wells. (New York: The Macmillan Company; \$4.)

"A history of the adventures of a sample human being in the latter phases of the Private Capitalist System" is what H. G. Wells calls his own autobiography. Most of his scores of novels, he confesses, have been autobiographical; now he pieces them together.

The first part of his story is the tale of a poor boy caught in the middle-class ruts of England. His mother was an unsuccessful ladies' maid, his father an unsuccessful gardener, and, sometimes, shop-keeper. His parents saw the best chance for him in making him apprentice in a draper's shop. He hated it; he hated his schools; he hated every one of his first half-dozen starts in life, all failures.

Fortunately, he says, he broke his leg when he was seven, and a kind lady gave him books to read. That started his mind on the voyages of exploration which have continued ever since. It was almost an accident that he won a scholarship to study science in London, under the great Professor Huxley, and he flunked after he got there. Tho Wells flunked, he had gained from Huxley an emancipation from stick-in-the-mud thinking.

Disasters were young Wells's only successes. He might still be a muddled provincial school-teacher, he believes, if he had not had a kidney smashed on a football-field; and he thinks that his attack of tuberculosis, and his two unsuccessful marriages, also were generous factors contributing to his ultimate success.

The story of his six years of chastity, engaged to his cousin, and of the defiant career of earnest promiscuity upon which he embarked after his marriage, Wells tells with a conscientious effort to attain objectivity, no matter how painful. Whatever course he pursued, he pursued on principle, humorlessly, with no conviction of sin. He blames himself for the failure of his first marriage; he says he knew nothing of the art of wooing, and, in fact, would have regarded it as a little dishonest. But he clung to that first wife even after his second marriage, and, still later, when she remarried, he had a furious attack of jealousy, and burned all her letters and photographs; when they had been separated twenty years,

they exchanged visits, and he built a house for her.

Now, he recants a little his earlier doctrine of free love. He feels that he helped his generation to a franker and freer love-making, but he tried to be too logical. He believed that jealousy could be obliterated; his own life taught him better. He thought that two people could meet like a flame, and part unchanged; he discovered that "two worlds are altered every time a man and woman associate."

Novel-writing always was a form of crusading to H. G. Wells; and his autobiography inevitably is a record of his crusades, but his surviving passion is the New World-State which is to combine the best features of Leninism, Rooseveltism, and a strong dose of H. G. Wells himself.

For President Roosevelt Mr. Wells expresses intense admiration. "He is bold, and unlimited in his objectives, because his mental arms are long, and his courage great, but his peculiar equipment as an amateur of the first rank in politics keeps him in constant touch with political realities and possibilities. . . . He never seems to go so far beyond the crowd as to risk his working leadership, and he never loses sight of pioneer thought. . . . He is, as it were, a ganglion for reception, expression, transmission, combination, and realization, which, I take it, is exactly what a modern government ought to be."

Stalin seemed to Wells akin to the limited "governess-trained minds" of the British Foreign Office.

Lenin he thinks he underestimated when he met the Russian leader in 1920; to-day he regards Lenin as one of history's great men.

Wells compares himself with Bernard Shaw: "I want to get hold of Fact," he says, "strip off her inessentials . . . but Shaw . . . weaves a wilful veil of confident assurances as to her true presentment. He thinks one can 'put things over' on Fact, and I do not. . . . To him, I guess, I have always appeared formidably facty and close-set." . . . He speaks of Arnold Bennett as like "a child at a fair," and of the "empty chasm" of his mind. The polished prose of Conrad, Virginia Woolf, and Proust, he says, bores him. The reader gathers that H. G. Wells's favorite author is H. G. Wells.

### Worth Reading

**The Roosevelt Omnibus.** Edited by Don Wharton. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; \$3.50.) Photographs, 1882-1934, eating, talking, smoking; articles by and about him; cartoons from all over the world; notes on the family fortune and dynastic lines; facsimiles of Roosevelt head-lines in the election returns; famous attacks on F. D. R.—a lively, revealing scrap-book.

**The New Democracy.** By Harold L. Ickes. (New York: W. W. Norton and Company; \$1.50.) The Secretary of the Interior on the meaning of the New Deal.

**Chapters for the Orthodox.** By Don Marquis. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; \$2.50.) But not for the too-orthodox.

**Jorkens Remembers Africa.** By Lord Dunsany. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; \$2.50.) Tall tales.

**Father Goose.** By Gene Fowler. (New York: Covici, Friede; \$3.) A lively, irreverent history of the life of Mack Sennett of Hollywood, who had more faith in custard pies than in the art of Charles Chaplin.

**Triggernometry: A Gallery of Gunfighters.** By Eugene Cunningham. (New York: Press of the Pioneers; \$3.75.) Including Billy the Kid, Wild Bill Hickok, and Gen. Lee Christmas.

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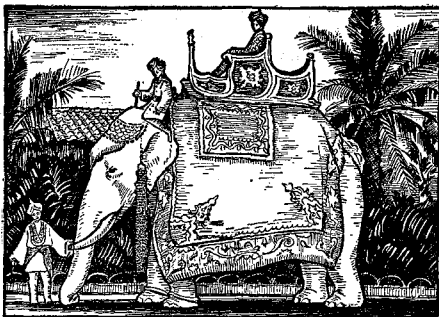


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Tokyo  
Hawaii  
Frisco  
Los Angeles  
Panama  
Havana

## On the Current Screen

Robert Flaherty, who specializes in film records of primitive life, turns in his newest work to the bleak Aran Islands off the west coast of Ireland for a stirring and beautiful account of man's battle against hostile nature. **Man of Aran** (AAA\*) is a stark and simple chronicle of stark and simple lives. In its early sections it captures something

is stirring natural drama, and it has been superbly photographed.

\* \* \* \*

**Little Friend** (AAA)—A touching and dramatic narrative, of English manufacture, telling the tragedy of a sensitive, neurotic child as she slowly became aware of the fact that her mother and father were drifting apart. With every despairing effort of hers to reconcile them, she sees that they are becoming more and more bent on a permanent split. The climax comes when the child is called into court to testify against her mother. There are times when the drama seems a trifle overwrought; when it seems that the authors are inflicting tortures on the unfortunate child out of pure mental sadism, but, on the whole, the picture is extremely effective. Much of its success is due to the splendid playing of a fourteen-year-old actress named Nova Pilbeam.



Gaumont British Pictures Corp., Ltd.

A scene from "Man of Aran"

\* \* \* \*

of the quality of those lyric memoirs of life on the gentler southern island of Blasket in the Irish work, "Twenty Years A-Growing." Then, in its climactic scenes, showing the battle for life of the fishermen in the wintry waters of the Atlantic, there is something of the spirit and manner of Synge's magnificent one-act tragedy, "Riders to the Sea." Mr. Flaherty is an authentic artist with a camera, and his work is a masterpiece of sheer pictorial beauty.

Dramatically, it is striking, also, but, because the drama is implied, rather than insisted upon, it may seem a little thin, and lacking in incident to the average filmgoer. The picture merely shows the islanders as they go about the arduous task of winning a living from their rock-bound land, to which earth has to be transported before anything can be grown upon it, and from the treacherous waters which surround it. Since, however, there is something genuinely heroic, something of the quality of a saga, in the valiant tenacity of man as revealed in this slender chronicle, "Man of Aran" takes on an aspect of real nobility.

Mr. Flaherty spent two years on the islands making his picture, and there is a naturally authentic ring about everything in it. "Man of Aran" is chiefly non-dialog, but, in a number of scenes, the pleasant brogues of his three leading actors emerge attractively. These three—a man, a woman, and a boy—are natives of Aran, and all of them perform simply and unaffectedly, as becomes the work. The picture, it should be repeated, is far more than a travelogue of life among quaint and primitive folk. It

### The Age of Innocence

(AA)—A picturesque and colorful, but somewhat tedious, rendition of the Edith Wharton novel which once was made into a stage vehicle for Katharine Cornell. Miss Irene Dunne plays the Cornell rôle with sincerity and charm, but the story, as told by the cinema, is unhappily stodgy. John Boles plays opposite the star. "The Age of Innocence," which takes place in the New York of the 'seventies, at least is atmospherically effective, and it is enlivened decidedly by Helen Westley's playing as a merry old gentlewoman. It is the first picture to be made by Philip Moeller, the Theater Guild director.

\* \* \* \*

**The Last Gentleman** (A)—George Arliss, being very quaint, and whimsical, and, presumably, quite lovable, as an eccentric old millionaire, whose chief pleasure seems to lie in insulting his relatives.

\* \* \* \*

**The Case of the Howling Dog** (AA)—A pretty good detective story, featuring the newest of the cinema sleuths, a dashing gentleman named Perry Mason. Warren William has the rôle. ARGUS.

### CURRENT FILM RATINGS

#### AAAA

\*Cradle Song, Cath-  
erine the Great, \*The  
House of Rothschild,  
\*You're Telling Me,  
\*Tarzan and His  
Mate, The Barretts of  
Wimpole Street, The  
Merry Widow.

#### AAA

\*Treasure Island, One  
More River, \*The  
Count of Monte  
Cristo, Our Daily  
Bread, \*Peck's Bad  
Boy, \*Judge Priest,  
\*Man of Aran, Little  
Friend.

AAAA—Outstanding films

AAA—Recommended films

\*Films suitable for children

## The March of Recovery

Internal Revenue collections for September totaled \$379,737,000, an increase of \$70,752,000, or 20 per cent. over the same month last year, according to a report from the Treasury Department.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank-credit outstanding during the week ended October 17, was \$2,457,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000, according to a Federal Reserve report.

Domestic exports of paper and paper products in August showed a gain in value of 17 per cent. over July and 57 per cent. over August of last year, reaching a total of \$1,805,776, according to a Department of Commerce report.

A gain in employment on September 15 in 1,049 Michigan industrial plants of 10.2 per cent., compared with the similar date in 1933, was reported by the State Department of Labor at Lansing.

### Record Cigarette Production

A record production for the first nine months of this year was 95,956,286,976 cigarettes, compared with the next largest total of 92,051,472,821, in 1930, according to figures released by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Car-loadings of revenue freight for the week ended October 13 totaled 635,639, an increase of 4,321 over the previous week, according to an announcement of the Association of American Railroads.

The actual number of transactions in retail stores throughout the country showed the largest gain, during the first half of October, which has been achieved in many months.

While dollar sales rose 8 per cent. in the first thirteen shopping-days above the same period last year, actual transactions rose 6.5 per cent., indicating a greater volume turnover, according to a special survey completed by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

### An Economist's Opinion

America is well on the way to the road of business recovery, and, eventually, will break the spell which binds the world's markets, in the opinion of Prof. Ernst Wagemann, one of Germany's leading economists.

His reason for recovery not having appeared sooner is that it is marred by interruptions causing temporary decreases, these fluctuations being characteristic of the United States, and these "momentary setbacks of Roosevelt's program are not, in any case, important grounds for pessimism." Professor Wagemann considered the devaluation of the dollar an "expedient stroke of economic policy," and that inflation would be controlled through the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and, in conclusion, stated that the American public debt, a source of alarm in some circles, in reality was relatively small, the interest on it being only about 2 to 2.5 per cent. of the present national debt.



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## Gertrude Stein Home After Thirty-One Years

*Famous Literary Figure, Here for a Lecture Tour, Maintains She Is a Realist Despite Her Eccentric Use of Words*

In Gertrude Stein's opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," there appears, among others, this verse:

"To know to know to love her so.

Four Saints prepare for Saints.

It makes it well fish.

Four Saints prepare for Saints it makes it well."

From the wards of the Glasgow Mental Hospital an unknown author wrote:

"One two three sugars

Aunt Jilly filled her pockets

Dickey birds its the highest

You can roll around as much as you like."

When Gertrude Stein arrived in New York last week for her first visit to her native country in thirty-one years, reporters hastened to ask her opinion on this odd similarity which psychologist Lawrence Gould called "self-induced pseudo-mania." Miss Stein easily explained: "After all, people in asylums may be perfectly normal human beings except for one mania. The test is that you can't go on reading these asylum writings, and people have gone on reading mine for years."

When produced in America last season, "Four Saints in Three Acts" was received with interest, boredom, raillery, rapture, and astonishment. Gertrude Stein was a genius, "hokum," or "a shrewd old girl." But she did get an audience.

### A Distinctive Personality

For the last thirty-one years she has been a famous literary figure in France. Her studio, at the end of an interior court of a large Left-Bank apartment, is the Mekka for the curious and the great. She has been friend and confidante of writers, artists, and musicians. She likes people, but only those who interest her.

From her published work a general impression of the bizarre and fantastic is given, but her studio is quiet, comfortable, and orderly. She is a calm, self-possessed woman with close-cropped, black hair streaked with gray. Her low-pitched voice is strong, and her laugh hearty. Her decided features, energetic manner, and rough masculine-cut tweeds, make her a distinctive personality.

Born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, sixty years ago, she studied at Johns Hopkins Medical School and Radcliffe where she was the "most brilliant student" of William

James the psychologist. She soon became absorbed in psychology, poetry, and the interpretation and development of art, and acquired a strong feeling for words as materials. Her habit of repetition of words and phrases in her writings has had much to do with her fame as a literary eccentric; but she maintains she is a realist.

Her early volumes, "The Making of Americans" and "Tender Buttons," her now famous experimental works in prose, brought praise from rational critics and wonder and puzzlement from the average reader. But she has influenced a generation of writers such as her pupil, Ernest Hemingway, and Sherwood Anderson. An intellectual in her writings rather than in personal appearance, she has a small opinion of intellectuals in practical affairs: "The best governors are always the men who respond to instinct."

Arriving in this country for a lecture tour, Miss Stein appeared a large, warm, witty woman, who likes her groceries and admits she does. She refused to talk of politics or home-life, feeling such topics her own affair. She did have a disagreement with Hemingway, but she has a strong attachment for him—he has was the first person to act as entrepreneur between her and the public. Her odd cap, compared by perplexed reporters to a braumeister's, jockey's, or deer-stalker's, was defined by Miss Stein without reference to "Tender Buttons" as—"It's just a cap."

She refused \$1,000 each for her forthcoming series of lectures, an expression of her literary creed, which begins at the Museum of Modern Art, in New York, November 1. It will take her through schools and colleges from New Hampshire to Virginia and Massachusetts to Iowa. In the readable "Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" Miss Stein found but three geniuses among her acquaintance with the great and near-great of two continents: author Gertrude Stein, artist Pablo Picasso, and philosopher Alfred North Whitehead.

Accompanying her was her secretary and typist, a small, thin-faced, mouse-like woman who looks after her correspondence, scolds her when she is indiscreet, and makes life comfortable for her. Born in California, Alice B. Toklas has been her constant, unobtrusive companion for twenty-five years—her career is Gertrude Stein.



Keystone photographs



Gertrude Stein (left), and Alice B. Toklas

## Mr. Smith—On the Essentials of Empire

*Cornered at a Press Reception, the President of the St. Mary's Alumni Association Explains How It Happened That Mr. "Slip" Madigan Is Next in Line in the Rockne Dynasty*

By REAGAN MCCRARY

**H**ISTORY'S great patterns set the mode for the lives of lesser men. The rise and fall of Knute Rockne's Empire, the welding of scattered gridirons into one "system," the scramble among his provincial governors for the Great One's power, the survival of his formula for success—that is the parallel on a lesser level of the career of Alexander the Great.

And among those provincial governors who now are scrapping for the laurels of the Great One of the Gridiron, three are first: Elmer Layden, "Sleepy Jim" Crowley, and Edward "Slip" Madigan. These three promising young emperors have set up at denominational colleges and followed their Master's formula in sending the names of those colleges splashing through the head-lines of a nation's press, and rattling along a million miles of railroads.

Elmer Layden, in a way, is favored in being back on the Master's old stand at Notre Dame. Crowley and Madigan sit in harder saddles, riding a new name to crowd Notre Dame out of her niche. It is interesting to study these two—the Sleepy One and the Slipper. The laboratory is a press reception before the St. Mary's-Fordham game.

### Reception or Deception?

The scene is laid in a private dining-room of a midtown New York hotel. The room was packed and soupy with cigarette smoke and back-slapping. Clem McCarthy was bounding about, as dapper and intense as he sounds over a microphone. Les Qualey, Ted Husing's analytical "stooge," was autographing footballs in the absence of the master. And Columbia's Lou Little, smiling, suave, handsome as Mussolini is handsome, was stealing the show from Fordham and St. Mary's. He drew a little knot about him wherever he went. The press was rather overlooking "Sleepy Jim" Crowley. After all, they could always reach him up in the Bronx. Madigan was the man. And Madigan was coming!

The press crowded around him and he met them with a smile. Mr. Madigan must forgive the poesy, but it was a grand smile. Mr. Roosevelt could balance a budget with it. And President Roosevelt figures in another parallel: As with the President's press conferences of song and story, one was forced to wonder whether this was a press reception or press deception. The five-star finalists certainly eat up the color. They pressed close about "The Slippery One." How are you, Slip? So it went and so the press was wooed and won.

In the wake of Madigan's gathering, a ruddy rock of a man grinned and stood his ground. Somebody thought somebody else ought to meet him: "This is Jim Smith, President of the St. Mary's Alumni Association."

Hey! There's our story, Madigan's story! Here is an alumnus No. 1, varsity villain in that good old American melodrama, "The Rape of the Playing-Fields of America, or When the Grass of the Gridiron Shall Grow Green in City Streets." Suppose we have a chat with this arch-plotter against sport for sport's sake, try to find out from him how Madigan has followed the Rockne formula. Now, Mr. Smith, I suppose you once played tackle on St. Mary's football-team when you were a boy—most alumni did.

"Nope," allowed Mr. Smith, grinning as tho he might be right glad to know us. "I played Rugby. That was football out in California then."

Rugby! Well, now, that is interesting. But the American game must have been played for a great many years out at St. Mary's—they have progressed so far with the native brand.

"No, you wouldn't call it football before Slip came down there. Back in 1920, California beat us 127-0. Then we got Slip. Next year we held just about that same California team to three touch-downs. He had mighty few boys to work with at first, too. So few, in fact, that he had to get in and scrimmage himself with the scrubs. He's been out there fourteen years. Anybody can see what he has done for us. He just signed another contract."

It is evident that one and all at St. Mary's are very fond of Mr. Madigan. The alumni think he has done a good job. It makes a football-coach very happy, indeed, to have the alumni feel that he has done a good job.



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Coach Madigan with his "First Family of Football," the foundation of a new dynasty on the gridiron

Now for a few leading questions, Mr. Smith. This would not be very good cricket, or rugger, if we did not make it quite clear that we are all for Jim Smith, St. Mary's alumnus No. 1. Careful now: When is Fordham going out to California to play?

"We are trying to keep the games in New York. It's a better idea, don't you think? The game draws mighty well here, and it makes a nice trip for the boys."

That would have been an error in some leagues, Mr. Smith. It is quite true that the St. Mary's-Fordham game has become a pearl of rare value. And it looks as tho St. Mary's is well on its way to replace Notre Dame as the first-string "Ramblers" of American football. But I should think that St. Mary's would try to get in a conference; that usually helps a team build up a reputation. They can be "Champions" of something then.

### A Free Lance in Football

"No, I do not think that is a good idea," said Mr. Smith. "Conferences have rules, you know. I don't mean about eligibility—St. Mary's observes those anyhow. But if you are in a conference, you have to play certain teams. Some places, you can't play post-season games. Other places, you can't start practise until a certain time. Nope, St. Mary's likes to keep on its own. Free lance, I would call it."

We are closing in on you now, Mr. Smith. You really should work on your line before the next game—your guards are a bit weak, and somebody might get a wrong idea. There is that question of where St. Mary's gets her material from. That takes a pretty careful answer, with benefit of legal counsel.

Mr. Smith grinned a very big grin. I do not think that friend Smith was being fooled more than an inch. But Mr. Smith had what is known as the "courage of one's convictions." As a diplomat, Mr. Smith is a slugger. We are more fond of slugging diplomats than dainty, mincing, beat-about-the-bush diplomats. Said Mr. Smith:

"We send the boys up. The college can't help them. We have to. But now you look at those boys. They probably never would get to college if somebody didn't help them get there because they can play a pretty good game of football. They get an education, at least some education, that they wouldn't get otherwise."

"Take me, for instance. I'm a contractor. I'm helping build that big bridge out at San Francisco. (Continued on page 37)

## New Kingdoms for a Horse

*Tractors and Trucks Provide Horse-Power To-Day, but Among Sportsmen, There Still Are Thousands Who Can Say With Ed Wynn: "Okay, Graham, but I'll Stick to My Horse"*

By MURRAY TYNAN

**A** LONG, long time ago a man had a horse that he thought was superior to the next man's horse. The next man was not of the same opinion, and so we have with us to-day the Epsom Derby, the Grand National, the Maryland Hunt Cup, the National Horse Show and other tests of international importance for thoroughbred racers and show-horses.

When the first organized horse-show was held in New York in 1883, it was called the National. This show at Gilmore's Garden was National only in name; now it is so in fact. The horse, as Will Rogers pointed out some time ago, is not coming back; he has come back.

The strength of any sport is founded on the number of amateurs who engage in it, and in that respect the rise of the horse-show may well be compared to football. Forty years ago football was a game played only by college men, interesting only to college men. It crept into the high schools, then out into the sand lots as baseball had done before it. In no time it developed into the national hysteria that it is to-day. And so, as the strength of football and baseball is founded on the amateurs who play these games, the foundation of the horse-show is laid among those who ride horses for exercise, pleasure or any other reason. Their numbers are legion.

### Riding for Sport Increases

The total number of horses on farms in this country has declined nearly 5,000,000 in the past ten years to a figure estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be approximately 12,000,000. Yet riding as a sport, rather than as a means of getting from place to place, has increased tremendously. Significant is the steady increase in the number of women riders and exhibitors of show-horses and of those who ride jumpers in the shows.

Stand on the corner of any of the main arteries of traffic leading into New York, Chicago or any big city, and, if your mind should happen to turn to horses you might well ask yourself what place man's equine friend has in a world that seems to be entirely motorized. Yet, while the total number of horses has declined, all of the associations in charge of registration of various breeds, such as the Jockey Club, the American Saddle Horse Register, and the Trotting Horse Club of America, report increases of importance in the past ten years. While the horse as a creature of toil has declined, he apparently has made up part of that ground in the exercise and relaxation he offers to sportsmen and sportswomen.

Perhaps the most important gain along these lines is to be found in the growth of the American Horse Show Association, governing body in the realm of the show-horse. Founded in 1923 by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, John McEntee Bowman, Alfred B. Maclay, now its president, and others, it was launched with a membership of thirty shows. This year its membership numbered 100 shows and 63 licensees—these last being probationary members, in a sense.

*Polo Magazine*, which follows the subject closely, estimates that there is at least one sizable, carefully governed show every year in forty-six States in this Union. Of the shows whose dates were listed in *Polo* thirty-one were held in New York. New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts also had heavy schedules. California was the leader in the western field.

Getting back to the corner where the automobiles pass you may well ask yourself what has happened to the horses. Where are they? Algernon Daingerfield, of the Jockey Club, reports that registration of thoroughbreds this year was three times greater than ten years ago. The same figure comes from the Saddle Horse Register. Mr. Daingerfield estimated that there are now about 50,000 thoroughbreds in this country, and looked for this figure to be greatly increased in the next few years, owing to the number of States that have passed legislation favorable to horse-racing. Actually, there are not enough race-horses of quality to fill the demand.

As to the number of saddle-horses in the country, one man's guess is a good as another. The Saddle Horse Register records only the blue-blooded animals that one sees in the top shows, but what about the thousands of other animals that are ridden daily but never see a show?

When the National Horse Show opens

in Madison Square Garden next week, only the finest of these animals will be seen in the competitions. Still, there is nothing technical in their exhibitions, and they are understood and enjoyed by the same type of great throngs that attend football games.

Moving back to one of the corners of Broadway or the "Boul Mich" again, we might well say to ourselves that what this country needs is bigger and better automobile roads. True enough, but there is also an insistent demand for more and improved bridle-paths. New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and a dozen other States have heeded this call and laid out paths that are as picturesque as they are serviceable. Vermont alone has a trail through the Green Mountains nearly 250 miles in length.

### The Mounties Are Coming

Bridle-paths and riding, and horses, horses, as the saying goes, lead to horse-shows. Let one person think that he or she has a superior horse, or that he or she is a better rider than the next one and we have the embryo of a horse-show.

The children have come to the front the past few years, and their horsemanship classes, including jumping, carefully encouraged by those in charge of the shows, have developed into one of the most important angles of the game. The National this year has added three new classes to meet this demand for competition from the youngsters.

It is impossible to say how many shows are held here and in Europe, but at least eighteen of these are recognized internationally. The Dublin show, no doubt, is the leader in Europe.

The American National, which in fifty years developed from a local show to an international exhibit, tops the field here. Foreign governments—this year South America will be represented for the first time in the seven nights of international jumping—send their crack cavalry officers and best horses to New York and our own government reciprocates from time to time by authorizing invasions of European countries by the American Army team. For the first time in their sixty-two-year history, "the Mounties are coming," thirty-four of the "N" Division, to represent the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the National next week.

In addition to teams from the United States and Canadian armies this year, the National also will have competitors representing the Irish Free State, France and Chile. If any sport could be more international in character, the horse-show world would like to know about it.



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Capt. Eduardo Yanez, of the Chilean team, warms up "Cueca" for the National Horse Show

## Mr. Smith Speaks Out on Essentials of Empire

(Continued from page 35)

I keep a few summer jobs open for the boys. We all do that to help them through. But I tell these boys: You better not go up to St. Mary's if you are going just to play football. It's pretty tough for some of them. Take Schreiber—he's one of my boys. He had an awful time getting used to college. But Schreiber is a scholar now."

And I believe you, Mr. Smith. Go on.

"The boys at St. Mary's have to toe the mark in their classes. No loafing. Of course, you say, 'How about missing classes for this New York trip?' You look at that itinerary: Washington, New York, Banff, and Lake Louise, up in Canada."

Mr. Smith displayed a folder which had been sent out to St. Mary's alumni to advertise the trip. A letter from E. P. "Slip" Madigan was on the cover. It read, in part:

"Permit me to invite you to join the St. Mary's football-team on their fourth New York City invasion. . . . Our aim is to give our boys, and their friends who accompany us on this journey, an educational tour, as well as a geographic, artistic, and historic conception of our Continent."

That was not written with tongue-in-cheek, else this writer is a good customer for gold-brick salesmen.

### Smith Report on Colleges

There was a Carnegie Report a few years ago that uncovered a state of affairs in college football that was branded as shameful from coast to coast. Another Carnegie Report was published just recently—this one was "A Study of the Relations of Secondary and Higher Education in Pennsylvania." The general conclusion drawn from this second Carnegie Report was that the average college undergraduate hasn't got much more of an education when he graduates than he had when he entered college.

But neither report took account of these things: A boy's ability as an athlete might afford him an opportunity to become educated, at least through associations, an opportunity that the boy might not have if he were not an athlete; the college is a place for a boy to grow up, to get ready for life; a boy might get just as much, in the way of growing up, out of working at football under Mr. "Slip" Madigan as he would out of working at economics or English literature under the average college professor. That is the conclusion to be drawn from the Smith Report on the State of Affairs in American colleges.

A bunch of the St. Mary's tourists were over in a corner now, rendering "The Bells of St. Mary's." Jim Smith, No. 1 Alumnus of St. Mary's, said good-night and shook hands, warmly . . . those fingers could handle a cement sack like one of these new footballs. One last word: A hand-shake like that will never get you elected to office, Mr. Smith—especially if you kiss babies with the same friendly ferocity—but it will win a lot of fast friends, in spite of their broken knuckles, and get a lot of sons sent to St. Mary's to help your Mr. Madigan finish whittling out his gridiron empire.

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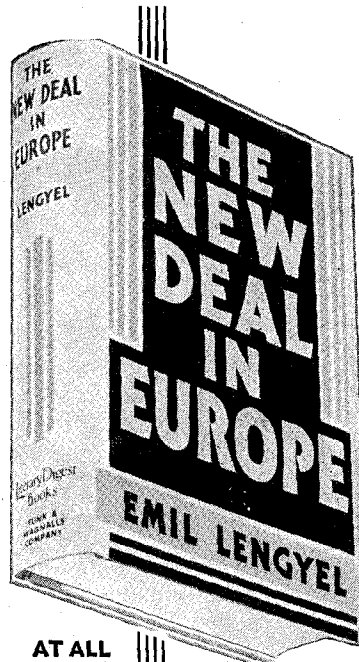
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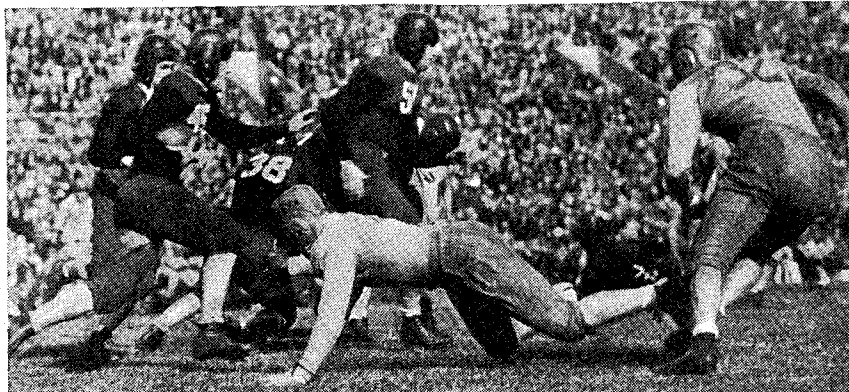
*Most of the Key Games Were Won in the Air Last Saturday as the Leading Teams Drew Away From the Pack in the Race for National Football Honors*

**N**AVY Week got under way last Saturday with all the more volubility of the professional armchair-defenders of American coast-lines loudly lamenting the fact that there was no adequate defense against an air-attack upon those coast-lines. And on that same Saturday, the side-line defenders of American goal-lines were just as loudly lamenting the fact that there was no adequate defense for the fast developing air-attack upon those goal-lines.

In the East, the Cambridge rugby invasion last spring seems to have impressed a number of coaches with one of the Rugby rudiments: "Get rid of the ball." Ray Morrison's Southern Methodists, touted as a team of passers, displayed a well-rounded attack to beat Fordham 26-14. The Texans could have beaten Fordham without throwing a single pass; it was the *threat* of the pass that weakened the New Yorkers. Southern Methodist scored once through the line, once around end, once on a pass, and once on a lateral—a perfect assortment of plays.

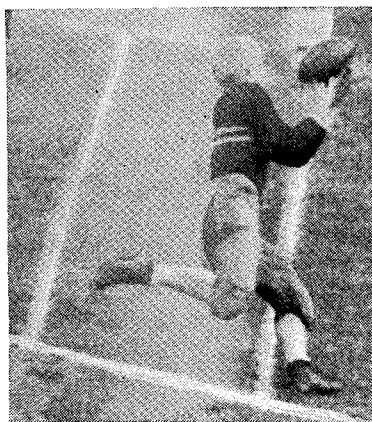
But Ray Morrison is not the only coach who has discovered the merits of an air-attack. All over the East, on rain-soaked turf, teams were taking to the air. Outplayed for three quarters, Columbia launched a passing-attack that saved the day and won the game against Penn State, 14-7. Forwards and laterals paved the way for both of Columbia's scores. Princeton didn't need to pass in crushing Cornell 45-0, but the Tigers did score three times by that route. And the same Navy passing-attack that whipped Columbia served to beat Pennsylvania, 17-0.

Colgate used every trick of the new trade in trouncing the powerful Holy Cross team, 20-7, in a game in which all the scoring was done in the air. Andy Kerr has taught Rugby rudiments at Colgate for years; it was evident on Saturday—three touch-downs through the air. Colgate's McDonough received a punt on his own seventeen-yard line; cornered, he flipped a lateral to Kern, who promptly galloped eighty-three yards to score. Another time, Irwin cut through the Holy Cross line; about to be tackled, he tossed a lateral to Bausch, who raced for a touch-down. The Colgate running-attack carried down to the Holy Cross seven-yard line and then bogged; Kern passed to Kuk for a touch-down. Not to be



Acme

The offensive in American football is shifting from this: "Pug" Lund carrying the ball for Minnesota—



Keystone

To this: Grove, of the Army, snares a pass on the right side of the goal-line

outdone in the air, Holy Cross served up some of the doctor's own medicine when Janiak flipped a lateral to Hobin, who in turn tossed a forward to Callan for the only Holy Cross score.

Army and Dartmouth met and passed

their first real tests of the season—"passed" is the proper word. Army scored its first touch-down in the 20-12 victory over Yale when Jack Buckler tossed a pass to Stancook. Dartmouth whipped Harvard in a real air duel. Dartmouth passed five times and completed one, but that one was caught and carried to the Harvard five-yard line by Frank Nairne, who

carried it over on the next play.

And out in the Middle West, the pass was playing its part in winning important battles. Minnesota still stands out in that section; their key-note is power, good old traditional power on the ground. With "Pug" Lund and Stanley Kostka leading the drive, Minnesota crushed Iowa, 48-12. Iowa's touch-downs were scored on passes.

Illinois squeezed by an inspired underdog when they beat Michigan, 7-6, with a drive that was started by two bold forwards in their own territory. Michigan scored on the "flea-flicker" pass invented by Zupke of Illinois: Lateral off of a forward.

Nebraska squeezed out a Big Six victory over Iowa State, 7-6, with a touchdown scored on a pass from Bauer to Cardwell.

Down in the South, Alabama marched on to a title through Georgia, 26-6. Alabama used the pass-attack as it should be used, wisely and carefully, throwing eight to complete four. Tennessee pushed Duke out of the "undefeated" with a touch-down-pass.

Passing figured strongly in other Southern games. Tulane was hard pressed to remain among the undefeated in its game with Georgia Tech. Roberts, nippy little quarter for Tech, took two passes for two touch-downs. Monk Simons passed to Kyle to give Tulane the margin of victory in the 20-12 score. The passing arm of Louisiana State's Abe Mikal was an important factor in the 29-0 victory over Vanderbilt.

In a game, won and lost entirely in the air, that will probably decide the South-western title, Rice beat Texas in the last two minutes of play when Wallace passed to Smith to score the winning touch-down for Rice.

Out on the Coast, the race for the title has narrowed down to Stanford and Washington, with Washington favored, thanks to reserve strength. Stanford didn't need a passing attack to beat Southern California, 16-0, last Saturday. But Washington did take to the air to defeat California 13-7.

### Sports Calendar

#### Football—November 10

Army vs. Harvard at Cambridge.  
California vs. Southern California at Los Angeles.  
Colgate vs. Tulane at Yankee Stadium, New York City.  
Georgia vs. Yale at New Haven.  
Indiana vs. Minnesota at Minneapolis.  
Michigan State vs. Syracuse at Syracuse.  
Navy vs. Notre Dame at Cleveland.  
Nebraska vs. Pittsburgh at Lincoln.  
Ohio State vs. Chicago at Columbus.  
Penn State vs. Penn at Philadelphia.  
Rice vs. Arkansas at Fayetteville.  
Washington vs. Stanford at Palo Alto.

## President's Talk to Bankers Comforting

*Sober Wall Street Thought Applauds Promise of New Cooperation; a Republican Industrialist Cheers for Roosevelt; Stock Exchange Specialists Are Somewhat Uneasy*

By ROBERT WINSMORE

ALTHO security markets were not immediately stirred, and no prompt enthusiasm was registered by the tickers, Wall Street nevertheless found much comfort last week in President Roosevelt's talk to the nation's bankers, and in the clarifying supplemental address made by the bankers' spokesman, Jackson E. Reynolds. The conciliatory speech of Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC, was similarly regarded in financial circles as significant and reassuring with respect to lessening antagonism, and new cooperation between the Administration and the private credit system of the country.

Some expectation of a more definite turning to the Right was not borne out by the President's address. Some objection to soft-pedaling of banking demands was aroused by Mr. Reynolds's pacific attitude. The sober thought of Wall Street, however, earnestly applauded the results of the American Bankers Association's session at Washington, and saw in them dependable promise of diminishing misunderstanding and conflict.

♦ ♦ ♦  
"The Administration has performed a miracle. I have always been a rank Republican, but I take off my hat to President Roosevelt."

Last week Clarence Mott Woolley, Chairman of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, made no further allusion to his once-fervid devotion to the political fortunes of his good friend Herbert Clark Hoover. He was announcing that a sixty-day upturn in his company's business had lifted its volume 40 to 75 per cent. above that of the corresponding period of last year.

"We are filled with gratitude to the Government," he told Earl Sparling, staff writer of the New York *World-Telegram*. "Men in the building industry carry in their hearts a genuine and profound enthusiasm."

Not gratifying to Republican vote-seekers, Mr. Woolley's outburst surprised Wall Street, and gave encouragement to many business men. To the National Housing Act he gave credit for having turned the building-trades tide after nearly six years of ebb. The home-repair section of the law, which became effective in August, already has worked wonders, he declared, and the financing of new homes which is to begin in November will advance the industry.



Step On It!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

When the American Radiator Company was combined with the Standard Sanitary Corporation in 1929, the country's building business already had begun to slip back. By 1930, the new merger was paying unearned dividends on its common stock. In 1932, its operations resulted in a deficit. In 1933, the company was running at only 8 per cent. of the 1926 normal. Now the rate has risen to 12 per cent., and that recovery of 50 per cent. from the low mark is what the Chairman is cheering about.

"We are still 88 per cent. behind normal," he said, "but we are going forward by leaps and bounds, thanks to the Administration. . . . We are selling the depression out of existence."

Fettered, and no longer recalcitrant, eager for better relations with press and public, the New York Stock Exchange has installed a press-agent. Hereafter many purposeful outgivings approved by its renovated Committee on Publicity will be contrived and distributed by Joseph Stagg Lawrence. Graduated at Princeton in 1923, Lawrence was for four years an instructor in economics, first at Princeton, then at New York University.

No banker, no broker, no practised Wall Street news man, he has written books about banking, money, Wall Street; has been a contributor to Hearst newspapers, an officer

of Industrial Counselors, Inc.; has published *The Econostat*; has fashioned a weekly business-index.

Now he will fashion Stock Exchange publicity which will pass under the sharp eyes of such hard-boiled Wall Street news appraisers as Norman C. Stabler (*Herald Tribune*), John G. Forrest (*Times*), Julius G. Behrens (*American*), Carlton A. Shively (*Sun*), Michael Saada (*Post*). In comment upon Mr. Lawrence's new occupation, the New York *Herald Tribune* observed: "His work should be useful, provided, of course, the committee is successful in drawing the line between information and propaganda."

♦ ♦ ♦

Few who have speculated in stocks, or paid attention to the stock markets, are unaware of the standing complaint that stock-exchange specialists are given to sinister aims and usages. For the

most part, the complaint is emotional, uninformed, unjustified. Nevertheless, it long has had wide hearing, and unthinking acceptance has gained a public audience which applauds recurring choleric demands that the specialist's practises be prohibited by law.

Such demands were loud at Washington, and elsewhere, not long ago, and the new Securities and Exchange Commission now has power so to curtail his daily performance, if need be, that the specialist's occupation would be all but gone. The Commission is making careful investigation, and considering how far it shall go in that direction. Specialists are answering searching questionnaires, and are awaiting the decision with no little uneasiness.

Approximately 300 of the 1,375 members of the New York Stock Exchange "specialize" in one stock, or one group of stocks. That is to say, they give their attention to such buying and selling orders in those stocks as are intrusted to them by other exchange members for future execution. His confidential record of these pending orders constitutes a specialist's "book," and gives him potentially valuable knowledge of what demand and supply exists for this or that stock at the moment. Taking advantage of that information, and by his constant pressure on the scene, he may have opportunity to trade in the stock for his own pocket with a minimum of hazard to

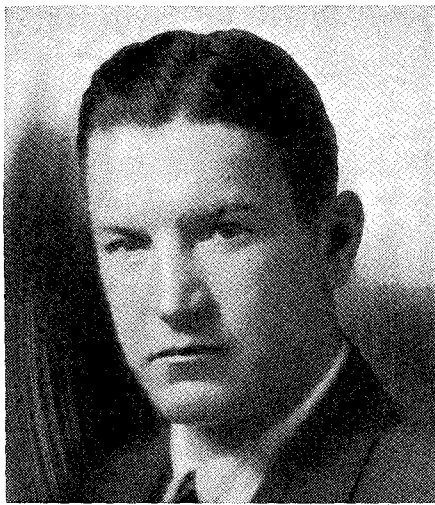
**Cheer  
From  
the  
Right**

**The  
Specialists  
Are  
Nervous**

**Planned  
Stock  
Exchange  
Publicity**



Clarence Mott Woolley



Joseph Stagg Lawrence

himself, and, perhaps, a maximum to others. The pressing question now is whether he, or any broker similarly placed, still should be permitted so to trade, or should be denied that privilege while acting professionally as a confidential agent.

The easy assumption that the specialist, per se, has no regard for ethics, or his fair name, that he always serves himself first and best, merely is cheap cynicism which is disproved readily. There have been exceptions in the past, but the rule has been otherwise. In fact, his power to do mischief to others is restricted sharply by Stock Exchange laws which bring drastic punishment when broken. Moreover, his freedom to trade for himself is, in practice, an important element in market stability, since his willingness to assume a risk frequently is all which prevents urgent sales, or purchases, from affecting a stock's price unduly, even disastrously.

Some critics, such as John T. Flynn, insist that the present-day specialist is wholly an evil, serving no useful purpose whatever. It may be doubted, however, that, with Joseph P. Kennedy at its head, the Securities and Exchange Commission will adopt that view.

★ ★ ★

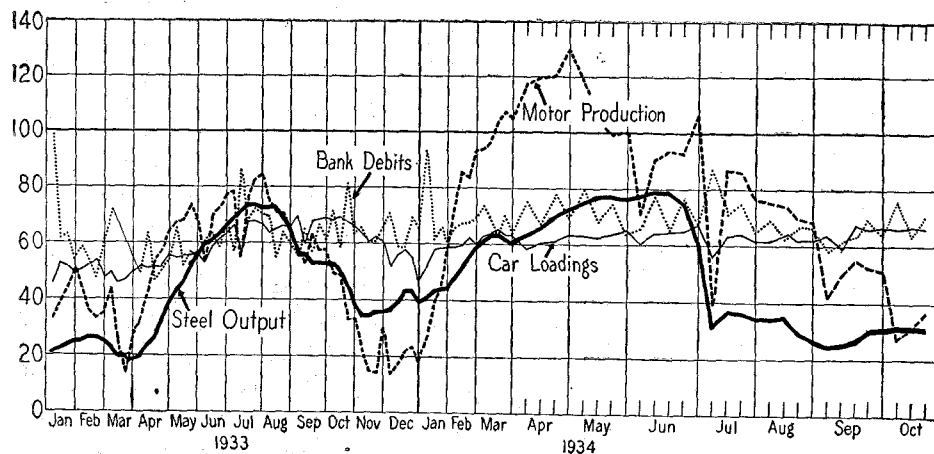
The first official Securities and Exchange Commission suspicion of stock-market malpractice was aroused recently when shares

of McLellan Stores, in receivership, boomed without apparent reason. Investigators, however, found no crime. George Keenan Morrow promptly admitted that he had gone into the market, and bought up a dominating interest in McLellan Stores, partly for his United Stores Corporation, partly for himself.

Wall Street pricked up its ears, suspected that Morrow also was buying control of McCrory Stores, perhaps of other chain-store systems. A bad pun circulated in Stock Exchange corridors, saying of chain-store stocks, "They're here to-day, and gone to Morrow." Brokers do such things when idle.

Wall Street knew little of George Keenan Morrow until the old Gold Dust Company was consolidated with American Linseed in 1928. Within a year, the new Gold Dust Corporation, of which Morrow was President, owned Standard Milling, and had a large interest in Beechnut Packing.

Later came acquisition of nationally known brands of shoe-polish, of a joint interest with General Foods in Hellmann salad-dressings. Later still, Morrow control supplanted that of George J. Whelan and his allies in Tobacco Products, to which belong United Cigar Stores of America. With that control extended to McLellan Stores, Wall Street expects further extension in chain-store merchandising.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending October 20

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# From Our Readers to Our Readers

## Az a Kloudburst

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* Now that the NRA iz begining its sekond year of alfabetizashun, izn't it tyme for a New Deal in speling? Sinse reform iz in the atmosfere, why not let it kum at onse, az a kloudburst?

There iz no dout in my mynd that a fonetik riting-sistem iz not diffikult for adults to lern, and eezier to teach children.

On August 27, 1906, T. R. ordered the Publik Printer to uz simplifd speling in publik dokuments. The protest wich folowd waz so intens that the order waz revokt after the House of Representatives past a rezolushun agenst the mezur.

Perhaps F. D. R. kan suxede where hiz distingisht kinzman faild.

Nu York Sity. XERXES YANCEY ZOUCHE.

## The Married Working Woman

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* In your issue of October 6 Clare Marquis answers Catherine Stoddard, stating:

"This gigantic error of doing away with all married women workers, who undoubtedly are as able and efficient as men and single women, could work a great deal of hardship to our moral fiber and to the physical well-being of the country."

How fallacious!

A married woman can never be so efficient as her single sister. Why? She is working "double shift," killing her time in the place of her employment, and doing housekeeping (often washing in the bathtub) for her parasite husband. Her employed single sisters are perhaps the only support to their parents, brothers and sisters; she is supporting only her "male" in the first place, then herself. How egoistic! Can this be called the "physical well-being of the country"? In singular, plural, or general?

"Moral fiber"?—A married employed woman is usually childless—to order, if you please; some call it birth control, I call it a different term; if she has a child (this being the standard limit), she is an unconscientious mother. Consequence: she is hated by every one.

How different would it be, should she be magnanimous enough to select from any of the welfare-bureaus a family head, a man on whom often half a dozen or more members are dependent, and place him in her work? By so doing she would contribute to the moral and physical welfare of the country, she would reduce the unemployment, she would make a real man out of her husband, and she would be respected by all. Because, after all, that is her proper rôle in this "vale of tears."

EDWARD J. ZANONI.  
Detroit.

## College Editors and Current Events

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* In the October 13 issue of THE DIGEST, page 39, Frances M. Smith deplores the fact that the College Editors Association has included in its preamble such fantastic ideas as "international understanding, drive for a higher standard of living," and is also discouraged over the formation of classes in current events, indicating that undergraduates should not have to be nursed into reading the papers.

My observation is that not only college undergraduates, but, also, the majority of people, would make better citizens by attending such classes. Surely the college student should be encouraged to keep step with the world in which he is living, and which he is soon "going to conquer." My gratitude is still warm for that little current-events group of which I was a member while yet in high school for stimulating and training me to cultivate a lasting friendship for periodicals such as this and similar ones: which friendship has afforded me at least a glimpse of the road over which humanity is so terrifically stampeding.

Seattle.

TOIVO J. HAGMAN.

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## The President's Burden

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* The President faces a continuous multitude of problems; great and far-reaching decisions are demanded; drastic policies must be formulated and applied; leadership unquestionably maintained over the smoldering ambitions of his uncertain subordinates; and, hardest of all, a public popularity that will give him more freedom to devote his exceptional ability to all the terrific problems so challengingly facing the country to-day.

And yet, in spite of his noteworthy labors, many people are attempting their damndest to thwart him, to place more obstacles in an already difficult path, to violently criticize, and to insidiously corrupt the public against him. The irony of it is: some of these ill-wishers are near to him, and some are, or have been, dear to him. Ambition drives them on, envy fires their hearts with hatred, and despair confers upon them a raging courage that strikes out in all directions—but their eye is fixed upon one goal: to stop Roosevelt, and to discredit him.

It is a peculiar wonder to me why Mr. Roosevelt temporizes with them so long, and seemingly allows them so many opportunities with which to influence a forever fickle public.

JOHN PODA.

Akron, Ohio.

## Joke

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* In answer to Mr. R. C. O'Brien, page 39, of Oct. 13, would like to pass this red-hot joke on to you. A little over a year ago, I was preaching, and, at the close of the sermon, I called upon a lay-brother to lead us in prayer. He made several good points of petition in his prayer, so I scotched for him by casting in a few "Amen's" for him. His little seven-year-old daughter, who was standing on the bench between her parents, whispered to her mother: "Mamma, what's Brother Richeson mean by butting-in on dad while he's praying?"

W. W. RICHESON.

Canyon, Texas.

## To Eliminate Unfit Physicians

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* As a member of the suffering clientele I wish to express an opinion of the medical profession.

The requirements for an M.D. should be as stringent as human lives are precious. The duties of the medical profession make it especially desirable that those who practise its precepts be competent. I don't mean the quacks whose victims also increase the demand for

cemetery space. But I do mean those who hold certificates of graduation from reputable medical colleges.

High standards to the contrary, no medical school can put "square pegs in round holes." They should not, nor be expected to try. Our preparatory schools must cooperate with the higher professional ones in trying to determine for what calling its students are not only scholastically, but, what is more important, temperamentally fitted. Until provision has been made for such a process of discrimination and elimination, I would recommend a national law looking toward the lessening of responsibility of our young doctors. This will give them time to develop the "sick sense," and, in the meantime, they have buried no "mistakes." The public has escaped costly experimentation, and its welfare has been enhanced.

H. H. HOYT.

Austin, Texas.

## And Now—Round Buttonholes

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* Mr. Bauer's idea regarding diagonal buttonholes is evidently at fault.

Were diagonal buttonholes brought into use, the issue would immediately arise as to the direction in which they should slant. Some would claim that the tops should point to the right, and others would hold that the tops should point to the left. A deadlock would result.

We suggest that buttonholes be made round. If this is done there could obviously be no disagreement as to which way they should point.

WALLACE MASTERS, JR.

JNO. E. KILGORE, JR.

Wichita Falls, Texas.

## Legal Technicalities

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* Referring to the letter of Mr. Charles V. Price on lawyers' ethics, if his contention that the State should not be allowed to re-try a man who has been acquitted is correct, is not the converse equally true?

Where the accused has been found guilty after a fair trial, can we afford to allow his attorney to have a man tried over and over until he secures an acquittal on a legal technicality, thus adding one more to the number of criminals at large?

Legal technicalities are probably responsible for 50 per cent. of our crime.

Bee Ridge, Florida.

A. W. STOCKETT.

## Carleton Smith's Articles

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* I have enjoyed very much Mr. Carleton Smith's discussion of music in recent issues of your magazine.

We folks in the smaller communities of the Middle West naturally must depend upon the radio for much of our music. It seems to me that a more complete discussion and criticism of musical affairs would meet with the whole-hearted approval of the country at large, and especially, with folks like myself located far from the musical capital of the land.

P. R. FLOWERS.

Sullivan, Illinois.

## Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—* In the October 13 issue there was a statement that Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is an alumna of Wellesley College; instead, she is an alumna of Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, as is her sister, Mme. Sun Yat-sen.

MRS. JOHN UPSHAW.

Social Circle, Georgia.

[Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is an alumna of both colleges. She entered Wellesley College upon completing her studies at Wesleyan, and was graduated as a Durant scholar. Mme Chiang Kai-shek speaks English with a soft, Georgia accent.—EDITOR.]



It's a Great Game If We Don't Weaken

—Ray in the Kansas City Star

## Press Sees Recovery Aided By Speech to Bankers

(Continued from page 7)

**Indianapolis News (Ind.)**—The lack of confidence is among the people, and the reason for it is doubt about the national credit, and fear of inflation.

**Des Moines Register and Tribune (Ind.)**—On the whole, the session of President and bankers should be productive of some good, even if an overnight reversal of credit policies does not eventuate.

**Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.)**—Politically, this is a very distinct victory for Mr. Roosevelt, and it may be valuable to the country in reassuring and steadying him when he comes into contact, during the winter, with the various schools of money-tinkers, and faces the advocates of spending, ever more spending. Economically, the immediate effects must remain in some doubt.

**Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger (Ind.)**—The bankers have been asking far greater assurances from the President than they have received. But a truce is a truce, and, hard as the terms may be, it offers the basis for compromise and cooperation.

**Burlington (Vt.) Free Press (Rep.)**—The general tone of the address was less caustic than some previous public utterances, yet left no doubt that the Administration was firm in its banking policy.

**Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.)**—The President gives no detailed specifications of future monetary policy, but he does hold out the hope that America is ready to get into step with other nations in "arriving at a point of steadiness of prices and values." That is cheer to far-sighted bankers.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind. Dem.)**—The President, in fine, tells the bankers to be more liberal in making loans to business, and the bankers toss the ball right back. They will be more liberal when business conditions become such as to justify more liberality. All of which leaves matters just where they were.

**Springfield Republican (Ind.)**—If the bankers had hoped for anything epochal in "constructiveness," they must have been disappointed. On the other hand, no one can reasonably find much fault. Very much of the fault-finding has been due to hostile propaganda, and the bankers have been affected by it.

**Milwaukee Leader (Soc.)**—To tell the bankers that the Government will cease its banking functions as fast as private ownership takes them over is progressing backwards. He should have socialized the whole banking system when it lay in the hollow of his hand a year ago last spring.

**Dallas Morning News (Dem.)**—The President's criticism of the bankers is not entirely justified. Good loans are hard to find. The President, while indicting the bankers for lack of faith in the future, refused to reveal his own future monetary policy.

## Merriam Tops Sinclair in Final Poll Report

(Continued from page 5)

In Los Angeles, which contains more than a quarter of the State's population, Mr. Merriam's percentage rating in this DICAST poll is 60.42, Mr. Sinclair's is 27.73, and Mr. Haight's is 11.32.

Some readers may wish to compare the standing of the parties in California's last election for Governor, in 1930, with their standing in this DICAST poll on the Governorship.

In 1930, the Republican candidate for Governor won 999,393 votes, the Democratic candidate 333,973 votes, and the Socialist candidate, who, incidentally, was Mr. Sinclair, 50,480 votes.

### Result in 1932

Two years later, in 1932, California cast 1,324,157 votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for President, 847,902 for Herbert Hoover, the Republican candidate, and 63,299 for Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate. In connection with this DICAST poll, these figures also may prove interesting to many readers.

Charges that blank DICAST ballots have been bought up to influence the results of its polls are an old story to THE DIGEST, which does not take them any more seriously than they deserve to be taken. Sometimes the charge has been voiced by those

on one side of a question on which THE DIGEST has taken a poll; sometimes it has come from both sides.

In California, Sinclair forces have charged that Merriam forces have paid twenty-five cents each for DICAST ballots. Merriam forces have ridiculed the charge.

When THE DIGEST took its poll on prohibition in 1932 the ballot-buying charges were more complicated.

At that time, some dries charged that bootleggers were buying up DICAST ballots and marking them for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment because they wished the country to go wet. At the same time, some wets charged that bootleggers were buying up DICAST ballots and marking them against repeal because they wished the country to stay dry. All of this added to the excitement of the moment and to the gaiety of the nation, but, in 1933, when the American people were given a chance to vote officially on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the DICAST poll was proved to be overwhelmingly accurate.

Only a few days remain before the citizens of California go to the polls to pick the man who will be their Governor for four years. The total vote in this DICAST gubernatorial poll suggests that the turn-out of voters on Election Day will be extraordinarily large.

### Analysis of Literary Digest Poll by Communities

| Community            | HAIGHT    |       | MERRIAM   |       | SINCLAIR  |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                      | Votes for | % for | Votes for | % for | Votes for | % for |
| Alameda.....         | 78        | 7.84  | 645       | 64.82 | 265       | 26.64 |
| Alhambra.....        | 83        | 10.00 | 568       | 68.43 | 177       | 21.33 |
| Bakersfield.....     | 106       | 12.24 | 562       | 64.90 | 196       | 22.63 |
| Berkeley.....        | 315       | 8.62  | 2,340     | 64.06 | 964       | 26.39 |
| Beverly Hills.....   | 84        | 8.43  | 788       | 79.04 | 123       | 12.33 |
| Burlingame.....      | 57        | 9.74  | 403       | 68.89 | 122       | 20.86 |
| Fresno.....          | 744       | 39.32 | 676       | 35.73 | 469       | 24.79 |
| Glendale.....        | 191       | 11.00 | 1,105     | 63.65 | 439       | 25.29 |
| Huntington Park..... | 99        | 13.90 | 378       | 53.09 | 232       | 32.59 |
| Long Beach.....      | 432       | 10.44 | 2,525     | 61.02 | 1,170     | 28.27 |
| Los Angeles.....     | 4,266     | 11.32 | 22,762    | 60.42 | 10,449    | 27.73 |
| Oakland.....         | 834       | 8.34  | 6,110     | 61.07 | 3,020     | 30.18 |
| Palo Alto.....       | 80        | 10.00 | 547       | 68.38 | 164       | 20.50 |
| Pasadena.....        | 488       | 9.55  | 3,672     | 71.87 | 933       | 18.26 |
| Pomona.....          | 74        | 11.06 | 472       | 70.55 | 123       | 18.39 |
| Riverside.....       | 33        | 3.72  | 732       | 82.53 | 120       | 13.52 |
| Sacramento.....      | 1,137     | 34.81 | 1,420     | 43.48 | 701       | 21.47 |
| San Bernardino.....  | 36        | 3.98  | 592       | 65.49 | 273       | 30.20 |
| San Diego.....       | 596       | 12.94 | 2,817     | 61.17 | 1,180     | 25.63 |
| San Francisco.....   | 2,001     | 8.91  | 14,256    | 63.50 | 5,974     | 26.60 |
| San Jose.....        | 113       | 5.14  | 1,524     | 69.34 | 557       | 25.34 |
| San Pedro.....       | 33        | 6.36  | 266       | 51.25 | 214       | 41.23 |
| Santa Ana.....       | 212       | 23.12 | 576       | 62.81 | 127       | 13.85 |
| Santa Barbara.....   | 89        | 6.68  | 915       | 68.69 | 326       | 24.47 |
| Santa Monica.....    | 78        | 7.32  | 712       | 66.79 | 269       | 25.24 |
| Santa Rosa.....      | 83        | 15.12 | 355       | 64.66 | 108       | 19.67 |
| South Pasadena.....  | 40        | 6.71  | 471       | 79.03 | 84        | 14.09 |
| Stockton.....        | 165       | 13.67 | 725       | 60.07 | 310       | 25.68 |

The votes for Mr. Darcy and Mr. Dempster in these communities are very small, and are therefore omitted. The percentages shown for the three other candidates are the percentages of all the votes cast, including those for Mr. Darcy and Mr. Dempster.

# The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

**The Best of Friends.**—"Yes," said Mrs. Bloggs, who was discussing her next-door neighbor, "I got one 'ome on 'er properly yesterday. She was 'anging 'er washin' out on the line, and when I sees her old man's shirt, I says, 'Wot, 'as your 'usband joined the Fascists?' Prides 'erself on 'er washing, she does!"—*The Humorist (London)*.

**Before It Breaks.**—JANET—"What do you do when you see an unusually beautiful girl?"

ANNA—"I look for a while, then I get tired and lay the mirror down."—*The Pathfinder*.

**See No Evil, Fear No Evil.**—FORTUNE-TELLER—"My friend, beware of a tall, dark woman, who will be constantly in your path."

CLIENT—"Lumme, bad luck on 'er, mate. I drive a steam-engine."—*Pearson's Weekly (London)*.

**There's Something to Work For.**—TEACHER—"How many fingers have you?"

BOBBIE—"Ten."

TEACHER—"Well, if four were missing, what would you have then?"

BOBBIE—"No music-lessons."—*Parents' Magazine*.

**The Widower's Mite.**—"Five pounds!" exclaimed a parishioner. "Is that all the squire is giving to the Church Fund? Why, he ought to give at least fifty!"

"Ah," said the vicar gently, "I expect he forgot the 'ought'!"—*London Opinion*.

**Just Tossed Them Aside.**—Oliver was careless about his personal effects. When mother saw clothing scattered about on chair and floor, she inquired: "Who didn't hang up his clothes when he went to bed?"

A muffled voice from under the blankets murmured, "Adam."—*Montreal Star*.

**Coming and Going.**—In Montana there is a town named Eurelia. Trainmen differ as to the pronunciation of the name.

Passengers are often startled, upon arriving at this station, to hear the conductor yell:

"You're a liar! You're a liar!"

Then, from the brakeman, at the other end, comes the cry: "You really are. You really are."—*San Diego Union*.

**Please Pass the Pickles.**—The family was seated at the table with a guest, who was a business acquaintance of Dad's, all ready to enjoy the meal, when the five-year-old son blurted out: "Why, mother, this is roast beef!"

"Yes," answered the mother, "what of it?"

"Well, Pop said this morning that he was going to bring a big fish home for dinner to-night."—*Detroit Free Press*.

**You Can't Get Away With It.**—"But, my dear," bleated the poor little hen-pecked husband, "you've been talking for half an hour, and I haven't said a word."

"No," snapped his wife, "you haven't said anything, but you've been listening in a most aggravating manner, and I'm not going to stand for it."—*Border Cities Star*.

**Eureka!**—"Archimedes," read the school-boy, aloud, "leaped from his bath shouting, 'Eureka! Eureka!'" "One moment," said the teacher. "What is the meaning of 'Eureka?'" "'Eureka' means I have found it," said the boy. "Very well. What had Archimedes found?" questioned the teacher. The boy hesitated, then ventured, hopefully. "The soap, sir!"—*Terre Haute Tribune*.

**Taking No Chances.**—OLD LADY TO OLD TAR—"Excuse me. Do those tattoo marks wash off?"

OLD TAR—"I can't say, lady."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

**You'd Be Surprized.**—A Madrid man is reported to have murdered a work-mate for what amounted to one penny. Still, a penny here and there soon mounts up.—*Everybody's Weekly (London)*.

**Try Blasting.**—"A fortnight ago you gave me a plaster to get rid of my rheumatism."

"Yes."

"Now I want something to get rid of the plaster."—*Gazzettino Illustrato (Venice)*.

**Looking Backward.**—"George comes from a very poor family."

"Why, they sent him to the university, didn't they?"

"Yes, that's how they got so poor."—*Des Moines Register*.

**The Whole Story.**—Johnny had been the guest of honor at a party the day before, and his friend was regarding him enviously.

"How was it? Have a good time?" he asked.

"Did I?" was the emphatic answer. "I ain't hungry yet!"—*American Boy*.



"You told us to make an enlargement 6 by 12, sir. You didn't say anything about inches."

—*The Passing Show (London)*

**You Can Start Small.**—DOCTOR (ecstatically)—"Sir, yours is a case which will enrich medical science!"

PATIENT—"Oh, dear, and I thought I wouldn't have to pay more than five or ten dollars."—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

## Slips That Pass in the Night

**He Earned Them.**—Starting the second half he intercepted a pass and trotted fifty-three years for six points.—*Pittsburgh paper*.

**Lightning Justice Again.**—The indictment was handed down December 28, 1822, and nol-prossed November 17, 1930.—*New Castle (Pa.) paper*.

**Absent-Minded Professor Ill.**—President —of the—Theological Seminary will be gratified to learn that he is convalescing at his new home.—*Bangor (Me.) paper*.

**Maybe That's Why.**—It was a case again of "Frank" and "Al," as it had been back in 1924 and 1928 when Roosevelt extolled Smith as the "Sappy Warrior."

Whatever the cause, the two men haven't been as close to each other as in the old days.—*Augusta (Ga.) paper*.

**One by One, or All Together?**—A description of the drowning of the jury will be found on page 22.—*Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) paper*.

**Is Patriotism Dead?**—When the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," not an empty seat was to be seen.—*Hartford (Conn.) paper*.

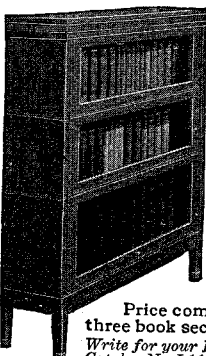
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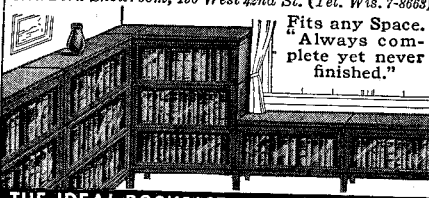


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## The March of Recovery

An increase of \$49,000,000 in the pay-roll of American building industries since the government's home-modernization program got under way, last August, was reported by the Federal Housing Administration.

A rise of more than \$33,000,000 in loans, discounts, and bankers' acceptances in a little more than three months is reported by the Chase National Bank in its statement of condition as of October 17, issued in response to the Comptroller of the Currency's latest call.

Domestic retail sales of Ford passenger-cars in the first nine months of this year exceeded unit sales in the corresponding period of last year by 203,090 cars, a gain of 97 per cent., according to an announcement made in Detroit.

September sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas were 43 per cent. larger than August sales, and 33 per cent. above the level of September, 1933. The largest increase over August was recorded in the South with 77 per cent., and the smallest in the East, 25 per cent., according to an announcement by the Department of Commerce.

Registration of new passenger automobiles numbered 1,564,690 for the first nine months of this year, compared with 1,204,950 units in the same period of 1933, a gain of 359,740, according to figures compiled by R. L. Polk & Co.

Orders received in the third quarter of this year by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company amounted to \$25,213,271, an increase of nearly 12 per cent. over orders of \$22,547,717 received in the corresponding period of 1933. Sales billed amounted to \$23,963,896, against \$17,474,213, a gain of more than 31 per cent., according to an announcement made in the company's statement of operations.

## Contributors to This Issue

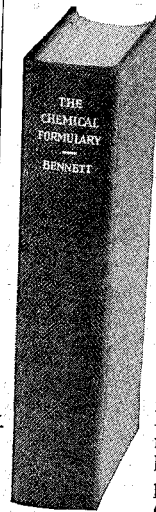
Edward Price Bell, whose analyses of the foreign policies of Oriental statesmen have been a regular feature of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last few months, presents the American view-point of foreign affairs in this issue. For more than twenty years he was London correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*.

Lewis B. Sebring, Jr., is the assistant night city editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*. He was born in Schenectady, attended Union College, and formerly was with the Associated Press in several cities in upstate New York.

Carleton Smith is widely known as the young music commentator who has written extensively for *Esquire*, *Musical Courier*, and other magazines. He has lectured at the University of Chicago, has a wide friendship among leading musicians, both here and abroad, and is an annual observer at the Baireuth festivals.

Charles Parker Hammond, Reagan McCrary, and Robert Winsmore are staff writers for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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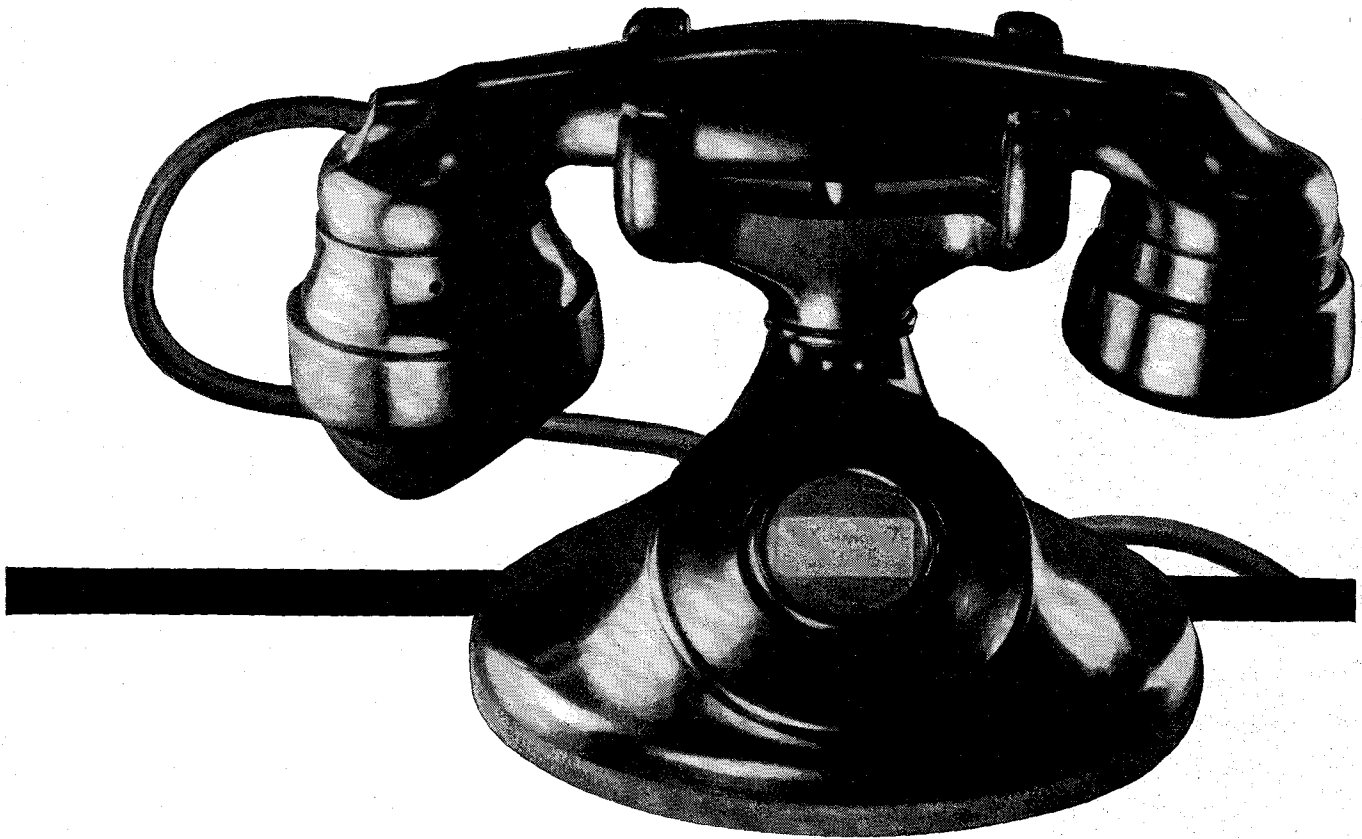
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Quoted paragraphs from an address by Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at Dallas, October 20, 1927.

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